

The
National

Wool Grower

Volume L JANUARY 1960 Number 1



Picturesque

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Site of the

95th NWGA CONVENTION

January 24-27, 1960

The Nation's Leading Producer of Rambouillet Rams



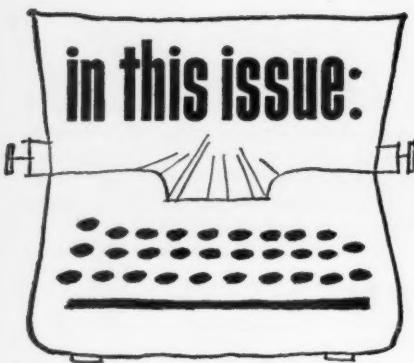
The "STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY" since 1875

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

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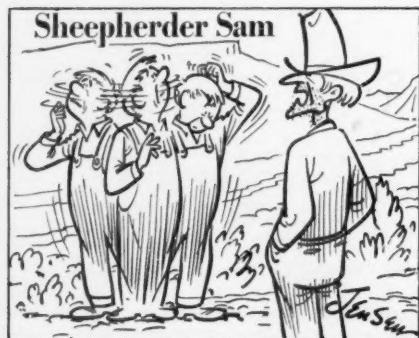
"CITY OF THE SUN" is the name given to the host city for the 95th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association. Full details on convention activities are to be found on the following pages. Be sure to use the handy blank on this page if you haven't already made your reservations.

LAMB IMPORT HEARINGS:

The Tariff Commission has announced hearings commencing on March 22, 1960, following the application of the National Wool Growers Association for tariff relief from the mounting imports of lamb and mutton. Details on the hearing are given on page 16.

WOOL FABRIC DUTIES:

The National Wool Growers Association once again joined the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in urging that tariff protection be continued on wool fabric imports. NWGA President Harold Josendal submitted testimony at the hearings which began December 1 concurrently before the Committee for Reciprocity Information and the U. S. Tariff Commission. See page 17.



"Never mind! I was only making talk when I asked 'What's new?'"

Lamb Grading Suspension Delayed

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on December 30 that the plan to suspend Federal grading service for lamb and mutton will not go into effect January 4, as previously announced.

Decision on this matter is being withheld for a period up to one month, (not later than February 8), respecting the request of the Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, Harold D. Cooley, to permit his Committee to hold a public hearing beginning at 10 a.m. on January 11.

Department officials have met with a large number of producers, packers and consumer representatives on the problem. Hearings were also held dur-

ing 1959 by sub-committees of the House Agricultural Committee and by the House Small Business Committee.

Requests by the National Wool Growers Association and other organizations for the termination of Federal lamb grading caused the Department to consider the need for grading of this product. As a result of the study and hearings, new lamb grade standards were developed. However, the new proposed standards met with a lack of agreement in the industry, and on December 2 the USDA announced its intention to suspend lamb grading for one year beginning January 4. Since that time opponents of the suspension have exerted every effort to reverse Secretary Benson's order.



San Antonio Skyline

Don't Delay — Make Reservations Now

Fill Out This Blank And Mail To:

Reservation Office
The Gunter Hotel
San Antonio 6, Texas

Please reserve the following accommodations for the National Wool Growers Association convention in San Antonio, Texas, January 25 to 27, 1960:

Single _____ Double _____ Twin _____ Suite _____

Arrival: January _____, 1960 _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Departure: January _____, 1960 _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____

300 rooms available at the Gunter Hotel (convention headquarters). Overflow will be housed at St. Anthony Hotel, one block from convention headquarters.

RATES: Single occupancy—\$6.00 to \$10.00

Double (Double Bed)—\$8.00 to \$12.00

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2 room suite—\$20.00 and \$25.00 (parlor and 1 bedroom)

3 room suite—\$30.00 and \$35.00 (parlor and 2 bedrooms)



THE COVER

ONE of the loveliest views of the host city for the 95th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association is shown on our cover this month. It is the San Antonio River which flows through the very heart of the business district. A colorful and unique theatre has been set on the banks of the river. Tropical plants, shrubbery and palms are found along the fertile river banks and colored lights make a picturesque scene of the river by night.

CONTENTS

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
is the official publication of the
National Wool Growers Association

January 1960

Volume L—Number 1

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
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GLADYS MIKE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR EMERITUS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1918, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.

FEATURED

| | |
|---|----|
| Officers Extend New Year Greetings | 10 |
| Tariff Group Sets Up 1960 Program | 19 |
| Stanley Ellison Testifies at Park Hearings | 25 |
| Stilbestrol Banned in Poultry | 43 |
| Convention: | |
| NWGA Convention Program | 12 |
| Latin American "Spectacular" | 14 |
| San Antonio—City of the Sun | 14 |
| Auxiliary Program | 29 |
| WOOL | |
| Wool Fabric Duty Threatened | 17 |
| News from Woolens and Worsteds | 25 |
| Wool Market Report | 34 |
| Wool Growing in Our Northern-most State | 35 |
| Woolknit Associates | 36 |
| LAMB | |
| Tariff Commission Hearings on Lamb Imports | 16 |
| Retailers Prefer to Handle Domestic Lamb | 18 |
| Packers Suggest Relief Measures for Lamb Industry | 18 |
| Lamb Feeders Meeting | 21 |

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Lamb Promotion News | 28 |
| Lamb Dish of the Month | 33 |
| Lamb Market Report | 40 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|--|----|
| Gladys Mike Appointed Associate Editor | 16 |
| In Memoriam | 19 |
| State Conventions: | |
| Idaho | 20 |
| Texas | 22 |
| Montana | 24 |
| BLM Delays Sign Posting Regulations | 28 |
| Packers Progress in Humane Slaughter Methods | 29 |
| Thank You from Australia | 32 |
| Copperweed | 37 |
| International Livestock Awards | 39 |

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| In This Issue | 1 |
| Cutting Chute | 4 |
| Sheepmen's Calendar | 43 |
| From State Presidents | 26 |
| This Month's Quiz | 27 |
| The Auxiliaries | 30 |
| Research News | 8 |
| Around the Range Country | 47 |

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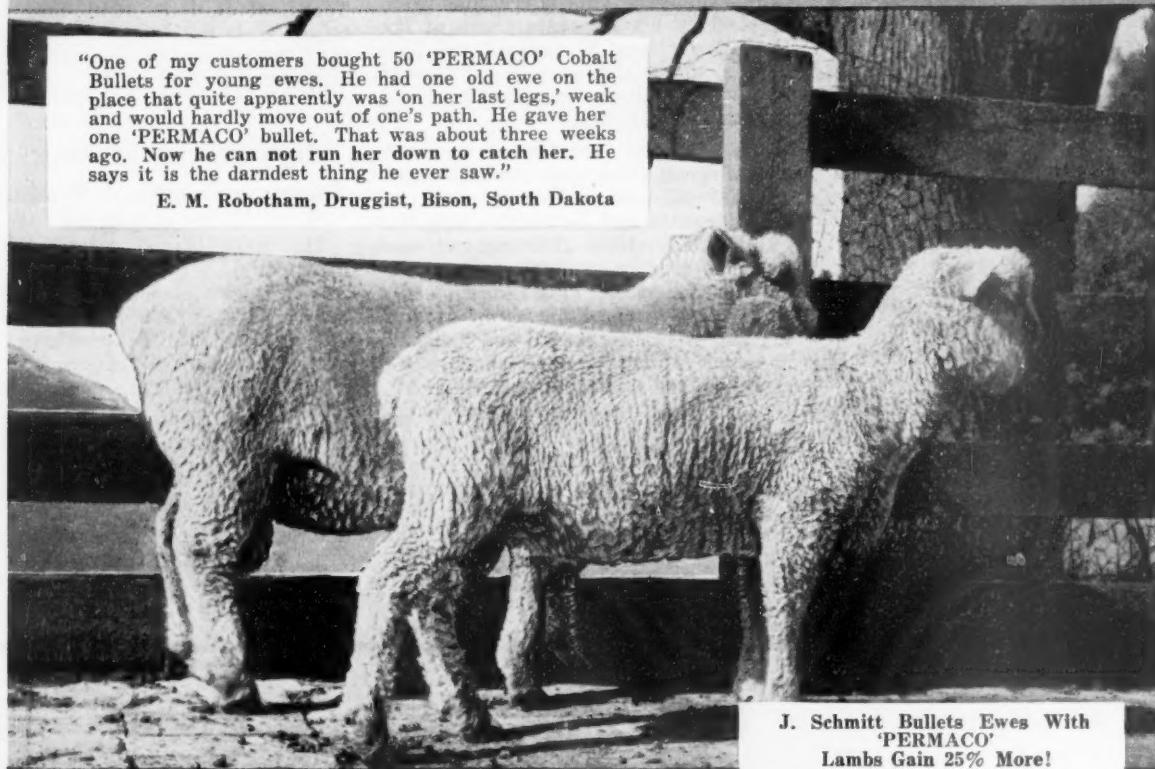
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"Darndest Thing I Ever Saw," Says Farmer As 'Permaco' Rejuvenates Unthrifty Ewe!

"One of my customers bought 50 'PERMACO' Cobalt Bullets for young ewes. He had one old ewe on the place that quite apparently was 'on her last legs,' weak and would hardly move out of one's path. He gave her one 'PERMACO' bullet. That was about three weeks ago. Now he can not run her down to catch her. He says it is the darndest thing he ever saw."

E. M. Robotham, Druggist, Bison, South Dakota



If You Have Even ONE Unthrifty Animal— Look For Dramatic Results With 'PERMACO'!

Here's how to prove that a continuous supply of Cobalt is vital to your flock's health. Pick out your worst animals—the scrubby or unthrifty ewes; the weak and puny lambs; any of your sheep that are unthrifty or poor-doing. Dose them with a single 'PERMACO' Cobalt Bullet, then see the powerful proof for yourself. You'll get results you can notice almost immediately—results like those reported by E. M. Robotham and Joe Schmitt!

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Lambs Gain 25% More!

Lambs Make 15 lbs. EXTRA
Weight Gains!

"Last Fall, I used 'PERMACO' Cobalt Bullets on 40 out of 70 ewes. These ewes had 90 lambs in Spring. I kept track of lamb weights, and in 5 months, at market, I found that the lambs from bulleted ewes averaged approximately 79 lbs. per head, against only 64 lbs. average for the lambs from un-dosed ewes."

Joe M. Schmitt,
Alexandria, South Dakota

NEW 'PERMACO' Cobalt Bullets For Cattle!

The same dramatic improvements in general health and production are achieved with the larger 'PERMACO' Bullets for Cattle. Test-treat your poor-doers now!

the CUTTING CHUTE

Research fellowships to be awarded

Application blanks for the 1960-61 Ralston Purina Research Fellowships have been mailed to land grant colleges throughout the United States and to three agricultural colleges in Canada.

Under the program, ten outstanding agricultural college students will be able to do graduate work.

Three fellowships will be awarded in animal husbandry, three in dairy husbandry, three in poultry husbandry and one in veterinary science. Each fellowship amounts to \$1,800.

Cotton and wool can expand markets, USDA study shows

Prospective demand for textiles indicates that consumption of American cotton and wool can be maintained or expanded if all potential markets are fully exploited. This is the conclusion reached by market researchers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is true, they claim, even in the face of strong competition from synthetic and foreign-grown fibers.

The essential requirement for such a development, economists of the Agricultural Marketing Service state, is that adequate and dependable supplies of suitable qualities of cotton and wool be made readily available to users at competitive prices. This, in turn, would require improved efficiency in producing and marketing cotton and wool and in manufacturing and distributing the products, the study showed.

The technical bulletin covering the results of this study presents figures on changes in facilities, margins, and costs for assembling and merchandising raw cotton and wool; for manufacturing yarns, fabrics, apparel, and household goods made of cotton and wool; and for wholesale and retail dis-

tribution of these products. Similar figures are also shown for manmade fibers and silk. Means and importance of improvements for each segment of the industry are suggested.

A free copy of the bulletin, "Changes in American Textile Industry—Competition, Structure, Facilities, Costs," Technical Bulletin 1210, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

New officers of American Society of Animal Production

The 51st annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production was held in Chicago, Illinois, November 27, 1959. The Society is composed of scientists in animal husbandry doing research work and teaching in land grant colleges and experiment stations.

The group elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. K. Loosli, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Vice President, Dr. H. H. Stonaker, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado; and Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Terrill, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland.

WELCOME . . .

. . . to San Antonio and the Gunter Hotel. We are pleased to have been selected as the Convention Headquarters for the National Wool Growers Association, and we will do everything to make your stay with us most enjoyable.

The Gunter
HOTEL

IN THE CENTER
OF EVERYTHING IN . . .
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



Conservation Reserve will hold 28 million acres out of production in 1960

About 28 million acres of the Nation's cropland will be held out of production next year under Conservation Reserve contracts which were in effect or were applied for in 1959, according to a year-end report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Land in the Conservation Reserve is held out of production to help ease the farm surplus situation and is kept in conservation uses to meet future needs. During the life of a Conservation Reserve contract, no crop may be harvested from the Reserve acreage. The land may not be used for grazing and no new land may be placed in cultivation. If there is additional cropland on the farm, which is not in the Reserve, total crop acreage must be reduced by the amount of the Conservation Reserve acreage.

The Conservation Reserve is a program under which farmers voluntarily sign contracts with the Federal Government to retire excess cropland from production. The Government makes an annual rental payment for the land

and will assist in establishing the conservation use. The annual rental payment for 1959 averaged \$11.53 per acre.

Interior Department halts land sales

The Department of the Interior on December 10 ordered suspension for at least 60 days of all public land sales and transactions by the Department's Bureau of Land Management involving land appraisals. The action came following a request for the stop order from Representative John E. Moss of the House Government Operations Committee.

Acting Secretary Elmer F. Bennett, who directed the action, said the Department has been advised that the Committee is making a study of land appraisals and land appraisal techniques.

Bureau of Land Management Director Edward Wozley said that BLM field offices have been instructed to suspend all approval actions on all land transactions where appraisals are involved. Among the kinds of applications on which no final action will be taken during the next two months will be public sales, all sales of small tracts,

transfers to States and local governments and nonprofit organizations of so-called Recreation Act lands, and land exchanges.

Director Wozley said his Bureau would go ahead with other work on the cases involved, but that in response to the request from Representative Moss the Bureau would withhold approval action on pending cases.

If You Are In The Sheep Business
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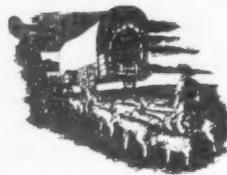


Ramboillet sheep produce more pounds of better quality lambs, thrifter feeder lambs, more pounds of better quality wool, and better ewe lambs for replacement. This means More Net Income.

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1843

A Tradition of Quality Woolens

The first woolen mill in the United States, operated by power, was opened in Massachusetts in 1794.

The wool growing industry in the Oregon country was started in 1843.

Sheep men established the first woolen mill west of the Mississippi River, in Oregon, in 1857.

Pendleton Woolen Mills was founded in 1895 and acquired by the present organization in 1909.

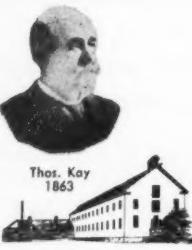
Today, Pendleton annually consumes 2.03% of the wool produced in the United States.



Salem, Oregon
First Mill 1857



Joseph Watt
1857



Thos. Kay
1863



Brownsville Woolen Mills
1863

PENDELTON WOOLEN MILLS

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PORLAND, OREGON

January 31 close of Los Angeles market announced

The Los Angeles Union Stock Yard will discontinue operations January 31. Announcement of the closing of the market was made by J. H. Kelley, vice president and general manager, on December 3. Decreasing receipts in recent years, caused by changes in general marketing methods, was given as the reason for the market's close. The yards, owned by the Santa Fe Railroad, will be used for industrial purposes.

The Stockton yards now provide the only central livestock market left in the State of California, as the South San Francisco market closed early in 1959.

SHEEP CAMPS
12 and 14 FOOT
FIVE MODELS WITH NEW CHASSIS
ONE OR TWO BEDS - PATENT PENDING
BUSINESS SINCE 1907
Wm. E. MADSEN & SONS Mfg. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

Salt Lake Rotarians cry for lamb stew

Of course, it's the famous Hotel Utah Rocky Mountain Lamb Stew they're crying for. The Rotary Bee, official publication of the Salt Lake Rotary Club, devoted its editorial column on November 27 to the subject. Despite Salt Lake's continuing good weather, the Bee editorial points out that the season is approaching "when a man can eat a legitimate, hearty, stick-to-the-ribs lunch without that apologetic murmur to his fellow Rotarian about his lack of self restraint."

"Now, a dish that is without peer in this category," continues the Bee, "is Hotel Utah Rocky Mountain Lamb Stew. When this delicious, aromatic combination of various cuts of lamb, select vegetables and herbs has been combined by the rare artistry of Chef Gerard no male who has a self-respecting appetite can refuse this invitation."

Since this "gourmet's delight" appears on the Hotel Utah menu only on Tuesday, the Bee editorial requests that it be made the main dish at the Rotary luncheon occasionally during the winter season. It is also suggested that "the world famous Hotel Utah

Braised Lamb Shank recipe should be given an opportunity to placate the disturbed stomach of the editor and all others who crave lamb occasionally too."

Hampshire Association records increased registration in 1959

Secretary Roy A. Gilman told members of the American Hampshire Sheep Association at their annual meeting in Chicago on December 3, 1959, that animal registrations during the year had increased again. Some 33,815 registrations were recorded, which, Mr. Gilman claims, is more than any other individual sheep registry association. The Association also took in 306 new members. The States of Illinois, Iowa and California led in new members.

S. F. McClure of Spottswood, Virginia, was elected president of the Hampshire Association, and Rogers G. Davis of Natchez, Mississippi, as vice president.

Dr. H. E. Furgeson, manager of the Mt. Haggan Land and Livestock Company, at Anaconda, Montana, is the only western man named to the Board of Directors. He will serve as a director at large for a one-year term.

Agriculture provides 40 percent of all jobs in U. S.

USDA says some 40 percent of all the jobs in the United States are in agriculture. Of 65 million people employed in the nation, about 25 million work somewhere in agriculture—nearly 7 million on farms, 7 million produce for and service farmers, and 11 million process and distribute farm products.

Higher market prices lessen use of supports on some commodities

Acting Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse reported on December 4 that current market prices for half of the farm products for which price supports are provided are above the support levels. The result is a substantial lessening in the use of price supports thus far during the current season.

Only 21 of the more than 250 agricultural products receive price supports. Support for 16 of the commodities is mandatory under existing farm legislation. Support for the five other products is authorized by law.

IT'S HAMPSHIRE — OF COURSE

FEED FOR PROFIT

TOPS ON MARKET

1. They have become the choice of ranch and farm owners.
2. They are preferred because of those early maturity and top finishing qualities.
3. They have least lambing troubles, are good milkers and best mothers.
4. They have the most uniform lamb crop—less tailenders.
5. They can be finished at size and weights desired by packer and consumer.
6. They have an open face needed to get those extra pounds of lamb.
7. They shear 8-12 pounds of good quality wool.

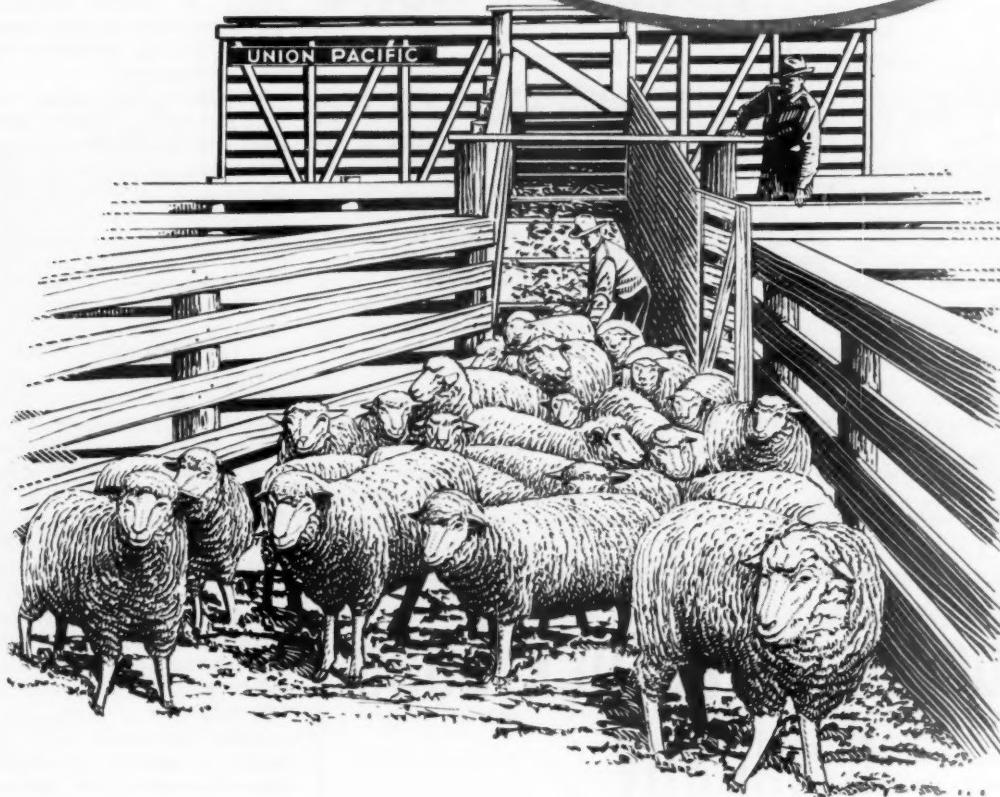
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AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

STUART, IOWA

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*Good arrival
condition*



Here's where shipping pays off — condition at the market. This is where shipping know-how and facilities prove their value.

Stock cars, with protective sides and flooring, heat-deflecting roofs, running on mirror-smooth rails, are pulled on fast dieselized freight schedules to market centers, by Union Pacific.

En route are proper rest stops, feed and water, to keep stock in condition as they

are transported by Union Pacific.

Most of the major stockyards in the West are served directly by Union Pacific fast daily schedules.

As you attend the sessions at the Convention, and hear the advances reported, for the future of your business, remember that Union Pacific continues to support the future of transportation for shippers and travelers.





Research News

SIGNIFICANT progress was made during 1959 by farm scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in uncovering new knowledge that will promote more efficient and profitable crop and livestock production in the United States.

Of major importance was the removal from plants and partial purification of a plant pigment which responds to changes in the color and intensity of light and thus controls all plant development.

Highlights of other farm research conducted during the year at more than 330 Federal and cooperating State agricultural experiment stations follow:

Performance testing of beef cattle,

using research-developed procedures, expanded rapidly during the year, and is contributing to beef production efficiency. Research on the heritability of tenderness and other meat quality characteristics, as well as on methods of measuring tenderness in live cattle, indicated better meat for the future.

Experiments with pelleted and chopped alfalfa hay fed to sheep showed that pelleting can increase body and fleece weights without increasing feed consumption.

A basic research report indicated that reproductive activity and body temperature in cows are related. Measuring body temperature may prove useful in determining time of ovulation and variations in the sexual cycle.

Superior performance of a new kind of farm tractor tire with a radial-ply cord design was reported by ARS engineers who tested it. The experimental tire provided up to a third greater drawbar pull and more efficient use of power than conventional tractor tires. A stiff hoop of fabric under the tire tread that restrains layers of fabric (cord) is a feature of the new tire. Radial design of the tire body plies makes the sidewalls more flexible, and the fabric hoop resists compression or extension that precedes buckling and loss of traction.

Entomologists also learned that ethylene oxide, a highly flammable sterilant, can be safely used as an aerosol-dispensed pesticide, a discovery that promises to improve control of insects and disease organisms in beehives, laboratories, grain storage facilities, hospitals, drug containers, bedding, and rental wearing apparel. Increased use of the compound is expected because of its high degree of effectiveness and the fact that it leaves no residue.

Discovery by veterinarians of one more of the causative agents of shipping fever was reported. Research on bovine tuberculosis and avian leukosis was stepped up partly because of public interest in possible links between the animal and human forms (tuberculosis and cancer) of these diseases.

Many crops can be saved during periods of drought by irrigation with brackish water, experiments showed. Such water may be available in coastal areas where the sea has flooded surface water sources or infiltrated wells used for irrigation.

ARS scientists also demonstrated that it is possible to achieve 90 percent decontamination of agricultural land from radioactive fallout by raking off straw mulch, removing sod, or scraping off surface soil. Removal of standing crops proved largely ineffective.

Four new Federal laboratories—at Tempe, Arizona; Morris, Minnesota; Watkinsville, Georgia; and Oxford, Mississippi—were dedicated for soil and water studies. Each is to be devoted to basic research.

Producers Livestock Loan Company

Salt Lake City, Utah
301 Deseret Building

SERVING THE WESTERN STATES
WITH LOW COST RANGE AND
FEEDER LIVESTOCK LOANS



Best Wishes to the 95th Annual
National Wool Growers Convention

SEEDING tests at the University of Nevada's Field Station at Logandale show that alfalfa has the widest range of suitable seeding dates of four forage crops included in the study. The other crops were broadleaf birdsfoot trefoil, tall fescue, and bluegrass. The purpose of the study was to determine the optimum seeding dates for establishing a good stand of the forages.

Alfalfa seeded in any month of the

The National Wool Grower

year except for August produced a reasonably good stand. Birdfoot trefoil is a cool season crop and only the seedings made in October, December, January, February and March germinated.

Tall fescue, a cool season grass, produced stands from seedings made from August through March inclusive. Seedings that were made in the hotter months of the year germinated in the following cool months.

Spring seedings of bluepanic produced the best rate of germination. Bluepanic tolerates high temperatures, is high yielding and is a hay type grass.

RESEARCH at the South Dakota Experiment Station shows that ewes winter-grazed on range in excellent condition and fed two-thirds pound of a 20 percent protein supplement daily from November 1 to lambing time showed the best response on these four factors: Best winter ewe gain, grease fleece weight, lamb crop born and weaned, and lamb weight weaned per ewe bred. Those on one-third pound of either a 40 or 20 percent supplement for the same period rated intermediate. Lowest in rating was a group of ewes on one-third pound of a 40 percent supplement for only the last six weeks of pregnancy.

TWO years of research by the University of Illinois shows that young lambs may be kept virtually free of internal parasites by weaning them early or otherwise separating them from the ewes on pasture. In experiments this past summer, lambs weaned and on pasture showed only 38 worm eggs per gram of feces, while lambs on pasture with the ewes during the same period showed a buildup to about 3,800 eggs per gram of feces. Lambs kept in drylot, with the ewes, brought in daily off pasture for nursing, showed no internal parasitism. The Illinois researchers say they feel that this management study with young lambs has tremendous possibilities. Phenothiazine drenches are effective, they say, but too often the damage is done before the drench can be administered.

AN \$18,000 research grant received by the University of Wyoming will enable scientists to stage a new attack on vibrionic abortion, a disease of man, cattle and sheep.

The U. S. Public Health Service Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases made the grant to Gordon W. Robertstad, bacteriologist who will lead the three-year study.

Robertstad plans to study samples from cattle, sheep and man. He has done basic research with vibrio organisms at the University of Wisconsin, Colorado State University and the University of Wyoming.

The grant will purchase laboratory supplies and equipment needed for the study, provide necessary facilities to do part of the work at the new Wyoming Veterinary Medical Research Center and pay a part-time research assistant.

EXPERIMENTS at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station in 1956-57 revealed that ewes bred while running on red clover (and then removed to grass) were a month late in lambing. Trials in 1957-58 showed that 48 percent of the red clover ewes were dry as compared to 16 percent of the ewes on grass pastures. Further experiments in 1958-59 indicate that the problem centers on what some factor in the red clover does to weaken and kill the embryo the first five weeks of pregnancy.

It is noted also that (1) the red clover stand must be nearly pure to be troublesome, (2) ewes affected one pregnancy are not permanently disturbed, and (3) there is no recognized effect on the fertility of the ram pastured on red clover.

Oregon Sheep and Wool Days

On hand for the first annual Sheep and Wool Days of the Oregon State College at Corvallis on November 13 and 14, 1959 were 125 producers and industry representatives.

Speakers included Dr. Alvin Carpenter, Livestock Marketing Specialist of the University of California, who talked on lamb grading and Dr. R. L. Blackwell, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Dubois, who covered hereditary factors in sheep production.

A panel of veterinarians presented suggestions for treating foot rot in sheep. Prosser E. Clark, secretary of the Portland Livestock Exchange, expressed faith in the future of Oregon's lamb industry.

Oregon Animal Husbandman, C. W. Fox, reported on recent research showing that an outstanding ram will pay for himself within a year by producing above-average lambs. In addition to the producer, he said, the merchandiser of the lamb carcass benefits as well as the consumer.

1921-1960

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for 39 Years

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Your Officers Extend

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

Harold Josendal, President

AS we look back on the past year we see a year of disappointing lamb prices and an improving wool market.

1959 also marked a year of sharp increases in imports of all meats, including lamb and mutton. Your Association is currently working toward an import quota on lamb and mutton.

Likewise, 1959 saw an increase of imports of manufactured wool fabrics. This, too, we are seeking to correct.

As we look toward 1960 we see a year of challenge. By strong organized effort we can slow the pace of competition from abroad. It is also a chal-

lence to so improve the quality of our lamb and wool that we will surpass in excellence, offering the consuming public even better products. Competition is increasing, with the promise of a larger volume of meat on the American market in the coming year. Scientific progress in textiles offers the challenge to improve our wool and the resulting fabrics.

By individual effort at home and collective effort on the political front, we sheepmen can establish a firm position for the industry in the future.

I want to wish every wool grower and his family a most happy and successful new year.

—Harold Josendal

Angus McIntosh, Vice President

IT is again a pleasure to wish all American wool growers a happy and prosperous New Year. We have shown

what we can do, working together, in renewing the Wool Act. While we have several dark clouds on the horizon, I am sure they can be overcome by vigilance and cooperation from all producers.

Our wool market is good, but the lamb market is not what we would like. The feeders are taking another big loss this year, and unless we are able to increase consumption, feeder lambs will be hard to dispose of this coming fall.

President Josendal and the officers of the American Sheep Producers Council have devoted a great amount of time and done an excellent job, and it is up to us to help them in every way possible.

—Angus McIntosh



Penrose B. Metcalfe, Vice President

THE New Year will bring to wool growers throughout this country a challenge to consolidate the gains made

in 1959, considerable reason for optimism, and a serious threat that must be met if our industry is to survive.

Our growers made a splendid turnout and an overwhelming vote in approval of the continuation of the promotion program financed from our own funds. This is a good indication of what can be done when we stand together. It is an almost unanswerable argument for the need to continue fully organized. We must maintain the gains made thus far and expand them as fast as possible.

During 1959 there was a marked increase in consumption of wool and, even with an increase in world production, we start 1960 with a market that shows every indication of strength, at least for the first part of the year. Stocks of wool are low and also those of manufactured products. There is also good cause to believe that the general public is coming more and more to recognize that "nothing measures up to wool."

Continuing and perhaps expanding imports of live lambs and frozen lamb carcasses pose a serious threat to the stability of our industry. These imports should be reduced to a minimum. What is allowed to be brought in should be upon a definite quota basis, so our markets will not be demoralized. If this is to be accomplished, a lot of hard, intelligent and effective work is going to be necessary for growers and feeders alike.

Imports of lamb, live and processed, and wool, both raw and manufactured, are detrimental to our own industry. As they come from other countries with lower wages and living standards than ours, they should also be cause for alarm to those interested in the welfare of the American worker. It would seem that tariffs and quotas based in large degree on wage scales of those countries from which the imports come would be only fair and just.

In this crucial time of the very keenest competition, when every industry has been forced to organize to protect itself, and even in order to survive, our own wool industry is no exception. There is now more need than ever for a strong, close-knit national organization to speak for our growers and fight their battles. Every grower of wool in this country should affiliate with the National Wool Growers Association.

—Penrose B. Metcalfe

David Little, Vice President

I want to wish each and every one of you a happy and prosperous new year.



We were very fortunate in most parts of Idaho to have the best fall range feed conditions in history. We appeared to be faced with a serious hay shortage, but Mother Nature stepped in with some wonderful fall rains, and unless something unforeseen happens, our feed situation will not be critical.

Our people in this area are very disappointed about the lamb market, and as I read the market, they have a justifiable disappointment. I personally was very optimistic about the

lamb market early last spring, but my optimism failed to materialize.

Some of us, and mainly the writer, have had very serious problems with the United States Forest Service. Other growers have also had serious difficulty with the Bureau of Land Management.

I personally have lost more sleep over my Forest Service difficulties than any other problem I have encountered in my years in the sheep business. If my case is any criterion, the present United States Forest Service policy will mean the elimination of sheep grazing on national forests in Idaho. However, based on the hope there will be a change in the present trend, I feel quite confident there will be some sheep grazing on our national forests in Idaho long after I am gone.

I am sure you readers must enjoy the happy, optimistic New Year's greetings I send you every year.

—David Little

George K. Hislop, Vice President

WITH 1959 now at an end, I want to take this opportunity to wish all wool growers and their families good health and a more prosperous year for 1960, and to thank all of you who have worked so hard to reach the goals we have sought.

With the new farm census expected to show a decrease of several million food producers, our political position as producers continues to deteriorate in favor of the urban dweller. It is the hope that, through joining forces with the many wool growers of the Midwest and East, we will be able to maintain even stronger representation in our National Capital.

At a time, when it takes fewer minutes of labor to earn a pound of red meat than ever before in the history of this country, we need a strong Washington delegation and a strong public relations program, directed toward our urban population, to explain to them the costs, the risks, and the profit picture that we, the food producers of the nation, must face.

—George K. Hislop

W. Hugh Baber, Vice President

THE transition from an old to a new year provides an opportunity to review past efforts and accomplishments and to think about meeting future challenges.

While we in the sheep industry were concerned with many problems in 1959, our major accomplishment came through recognition of the need for continuing our advertising and promotion programs for lamb and wool and turning in an indisputable favorable vote in the referendum last fall. We may thereon pursue our self-help program of expanding the outlets for the products of our industry.

Success in that respect, however, is overshadowed by the threat from imports—imports of both live lambs and dressed carcasses. Here again we have demonstrated the value of organization, for we have convinced the U. S. Tariff Commission that the situation warrants their investigation. It is now up to us to gather together all the force that comes through facts and convince the Tariff Commission at the March 22 hearings that we are right in our contention that these imports constitute a real threat to the survival of our industry.

That we may be successful in meeting that challenge is my sincere hope for 1960.

—W. Hugh Baber

Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary

THE beginning of a new year is customarily a time to assess the 365 days that lie ahead. As far as the sheep industry is concerned, I doubt that any of you will challenge the statement that 1960 will be a busy year with a number of very weighty problems.

The major problems, of course, are the increasing imports of lamb and mutton, as well as wool fabrics; the price of live lamb versus the costs of production; and the threats of further curtailment of grazing use on Federal lands, both through proposed wilderness legislation and possible further reductions in grazing allotments.

With these and other problems facing the sheep industry, it seems to me that there was never a time when research and promotion were more vital. We must see that every avenue of research is pursued to find ways of producing even better lamb and wool at lower production costs; also through promotion and advertising we must continue to find new outlets for lamb and wool.

Let us not forget that the sheep industry—one of the oldest pursuits in the history of man—has always had problems and has always had the stamina to solve them. 1960 offers another great challenge to that stamina.

May I express to my friends in the sheep industry, the hope that in the year ahead, we will make real progress in solving our pressing problems; also that it will be a more profitable year and one in which you will have good health and happiness.

—Edwin E. Marsh



Frank A. Barrett

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1960

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1:00 P.M. | Registration of Delegates |
| to | Mezzanine |
| 5:00 P.M. | American Wool Council Meeting |
| | North Terrace |
| 4:30 P.M. | Executive Committee Dinner Meeting |
| | Cactus Room |
| 6:30 P.M. | Hosts: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association |

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1960

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 8:00 A.M. | Registration of Delegates |
| to | Mezzanine |
| 5:00 P.M. | |
| 9:30 A.M. | OPENING SESSION |
| | Grand Ballroom |
| | Presiding: Harold Josendal |
| | Invocation: Reverend Samuel Orr Capers, Rector, Christ Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas |
| | President's Address: Harold Josendal |
| | Treasurer's Report: Edwin E. Marsh |
| | Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. O. T. Evans |



Don Clyde Evadna Hammersley Walter Pfluger

American Sheep Producers Council Presents:
Aim and Objectives of the Council
Don Clyde, President
Wool Promotion and Advertising,
Methods and Operations
Walter Pfluger, Vice President
Work of Home Economists in the Field
Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, Director of Consumer Sales

2:00 P.M. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| General Resolutions | Mezzanine B |
| Chairman: Henry S. Hibbard | |

95th ANNUAL CONVENTION

National Wool Growers Association

GUNTER HOTEL — SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

January 24-26, 1960

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Wool | Assembly Room |
| Chairman: Floyd Lee | |
| Lamb | North Terrace |
| Chairman: William McGregor | |
| Federal Lands | Mezzanine C |
| Chairman: Stanley Walters | |
| Transportation | Texas Room |
| Chairman: C. W. Wardlaw | |
| Predatory Animals | Alamo Room |
| Chairman: Alden K. Barton | |
| Nominating | (To be Announced) |
| Chairman: Don Clyde | |
| Purebred Breeders | Cactus Room |
| Chairman: R. I. Port | |

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 8:00 P.M. | FASHION SHOW |
| | Grand Ballroom |
| | Make It Yourself With Wool |
| | Miss Wool of 1960 |

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1960

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 8:00 A.M. | Registration of Delegates |
| to | Mezzanine |
| 5:00 P.M. | |
| 9:00 A.M. | SECOND SESSION |
| | Grand Ballroom |
| | Presiding: R. C. Rich |
| | Movies: |
| | "Scrapie, An Obscure Disease of Sheep" |
| | "Bluetongue, Catarrhal Fever of Sheep" |
| | U. S. Department of Agriculture |
| | Address: |
| | Honorable Frank A. Barrett, General Counsel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. |



L. M. Kyner



J. R. Broadbent

ENTION PROGRAM

tive)

owers Association

N ANTONIO, TEXAS

27. 1960



F. T. Wankier



Brett Gray

Panel Discussion:

"What Makes Lamb Price?"

L. M. Kyner, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa
J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brett Gray, Denver, Colorado
Farrell T. Wankier, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah

1:45 P.M. THIRD SESSION

Grand Ballroom

Presiding: Penrose B. Metcalfe

Movie:

"Psoroptic Cattle and Sheep Scabies"
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Address:

Dr. Herrell DeGraff, Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

Panel Discussion: "Improvement in Sheep"

Morton Darman, The Top Company, Boston,
Massachusetts

Prof. Dan Cassard, University of Nevada, Reno,
Nevada

Dr. Clair E. Terrill, Agricultural Research Center,
Beltsville, Maryland

Prof. P. E. Neale, New Mexico A & M College,
State College, N. M.

6:00 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR

North Terrace

7:00 P.M. BANQUET

Grand Ballroom

FLOOR SHOW

Eduardo Martinez International Revue

DANCING

Larry Herman's Orchestra



Mrs. O. T. Evans



Harold Josendal

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1960

9:15 A.M. FOURTH SESSION
Grand Ballroom

Presiding: Harold Josendal

Movie:

"Permanent Creasing Process for Wool"
The Wool Bureau, Inc.

Address:

Honorable Lyndon Johnson, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Adoption of Resolutions

Constitutional Amendments

Election of Officers

1:00 P.M. Executive Committee Luncheon Meeting
Cactus Room



Morton Darman



Dan Cassard



Clair E. Terrill



P. E. Neale

NWGA Members to see

LATIN AMERICAN "SPECTACULAR"



WHAT could be more appropriate entertainment for a convention in San Antonio than music and dancing with a Latin American flavor? Guests at the floor show following the National Wool Growers Association convention banquet in San Antonio on Tuesday, January 26, will witness the best talent from "South of the Border."

Eduardo Martinez and his "International Revue" have been booked to provide a one-hour floor show that promises to be the most colorful and authentic "spectacular" of Latin American music and dancing. The revue will feature famous Flamenco dancing, the native Indian dances from Oaxaca and a gay "cock fight."

After the floor show, conventioners will dance to the music of Larry Herman and his orchestra.

San Antonio — City of the Sun

(Prepared by San Antonio Chamber of Commerce)

DELEGATES attending the 95th convention of the National Wool Growers Association in San Antonio, Texas, January 24-27, will find a "welcome, pardner" spirit prevailing in the Alamo City. It is one of the reasons more than a quarter-million convention delegates are expected in this city during 1960. Another reason for San Antonio's popularity is its unmatched convention facilities.

Mostly convention delegates come to San Antonio to sample its old-world charm, to see its shiny skyscrapers nestled among 17th century missions. For San Antonio (Pop. 570,000) is known as "The City of Contrasts," and probably no place in America offers such a wide assortment of things to do, things to see.

In the 200 years since France and Spain warred for possession of the fertile valley where the Alamo City now stands, its residents have come to regard their guests as valuable assets, and tourists and delegates alike find a receptive welcome awaiting them throughout the historic city.

They also find almost every attribute required for the ideal home, either tem-

porary or permanent, in abundance, in San Antonio. Historical and scenic sites, sports and recreational facilities, top motel and hotel accommodations and housing areas, good restaurants, modern stores and shopping centers, unique entertainment, and a wide offering of area attractions all await the San Antonio visitor.

Sparkling the city's historical sites are the world famous Alamo in the heart of the downtown area, and the four centuries-old missions which stand within a radius of eight miles around the city. The romantic history of these structures, established over 200 years ago by the Franciscan monks, attracts visitors from all over the world.

No stay in San Antonio would be complete without a visit to the Spanish Governor's Palace where early Viceroys of the King of Spain held court, and La Villita, the quaint old Spanish village which has been restored in the shadows of skyscrapers in the downtown area.

In addition to providing a symbol of the city's historic past, La Villita is the site of many a gay and fun-packed event. Gala dances are held in the

colorfully lighted Juarez Plaza; the Cos House is especially suited to private parties.

One of the most unique features of San Antonio is the San Antonio River which winds through the entire downtown district. Its landscaped banks, rustic bridges, and sheltered walks provide a restful respite from the bustling city streets only a few feet above. Here, the visitor may stroll along cool banks or ride in colorful gondolas for a romantic tour of the city.

San Antonio is the brewing capital of the South, and it boasts two of the most beautiful breweries anywhere. Convention delegates frequently enjoy their facilities—Pearl Brewery's Safari Room, for instance, with its large collection of big-game trophies, and Lone Star Brewery's authentic restoration of San Antonio's famed Buckhorn Saloon.

The San Antonio River also plays a major role in the annual Fiesta San Jacinto celebration which is staged each April. A highlight of the week of fun and frolic is a gigantic and colorful river parade which winds its way through the city.

Other outstanding attractions of the Fiesta celebration, held annually the week of April 21, include the spectacular Battle of Flowers parade, the Fiesta Flambeau, street dances, pageants, and band festivals.

The Fiesta is preceded each year by two exciting annual events. The 10-day San Antonio Livestock Exposition and Rodeo (February 12-21, 1960) and the Grand Opera Festival both occur in February.

The stock show features the World's Championship Rodeo, a well-known western star, some 250 of the nation's leading cowboys, and an extensive array of livestock entries.

For the active sports participant, San Antonio maintains 56 parks and playgrounds, 25 tennis courts, three golf courses, and four polo fields.

The most extensive and complete of its parks is the famous Brackenridge Park, home of the fifth largest zoo in the nation, and the Chinese Sunken Garden, one of the most beautiful spots in Texas.

Also included in the park's 363 acres is the Witte Museum. Displayed here are foreign and historical exhibits such as transportation, archaeological and early American as well as contemporary art.

Other important phases of the San Antonio art scene are the McNay Art Institute which houses some of the most representative works of the world's great artists, and the Art Center where southwestern and other contemporary artists display their work.

Educationally, San Antonio ranks among the top cities in the nation, with 159 schools and colleges and universities, private schools, military academies, and schools of music and art.

In addition to its own attractions, San Antonio is located in the center of one of the most enjoyable vacation lands of the nation. Just a few miles to the north is the famous dude ranch area providing tennis, dancing, rodeos, canoeing, fishing, golf, horseback riding, barbecues, and deer, wild turkey, doves and quail hunting in season.

Lake McQueeney and Medina Lake, which offer excellent facilities for boating, water skiing and other water sports, are less than an hour's drive from the city, while the Gulf Coast offers excellent deep sea fishing and a selection of beautiful beaches.

San Antonio also is in close proximity to the border cities of Mexico where bullfights, native celebrations and exciting night life provide weekend jaunts that are memorable.



SPANISH GOVERNORS' PALACE

This old adobe building was originally used by the Spanish Governors of Texas as an office and residence. Its keystone bears the Hapsburg coat-of-arms and the date 1749. Inside the inner patio will be found flowering shrubs and a wishing well.

To assist in full enjoyment of these surrounding areas, the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has created a unique "Tourvista" program featuring nine local and South Texas tours.

All types of food specialties—Mexican, Italian, German, French, Belgian, and Chinese, plus the never-to-be-forgotten Texas steak—are available at San Antonio restaurants ranging in price from the popular to the more exclusive cafes which vie with capitals of the world for atmosphere and uniqueness.

But this historic city of old world charm has not been bypassed by industrial and commercial development. San Antonio is the trading and distributing point for a large area that contains cattle, farmlands, petroleum production, citrus groves, and growing new industries in abundance.

Major manufacturing pursuits in the Alamo City are food processing, brewing, clothing manufacture and assembly of equipment used in the adjacent agricultural and oil producing regions. Since the city is a place where people like to live, it attracts salespeople who headquartered here, and many retired leaders of business and the military select San Antonio for a home.

One of the long standing "industries" of the city, is of course a booming tourist and convention business. Its location on the established highway, rail and air routes of the nation make it easily accessible for both type of visitors.

San Antonio's annual mean temperature is a balmy 69.1 degrees, and one of its many nicknames is "Where the Sunshine Spends the Winter." Climate-wise, San Antonio yields to no city in the world for sheer, invigorating weather.

So come to San Antonio; do. You'll be most welcome. And if you should decide to stay awhile—the rest of your life, say—why all the better!

*Don't forget to make
your convention reserva-
tions NOW. Use the handy
blank on page 1.*



GLADYS MIKE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Gladys Mike

Appointed Associate Editor

ON December 7, 1959, the Board of Trustees of the National Wool Growers Association Company, with the approval of NWGA President Harold Josendal, appointed Miss Gladys Mike of Salt Lake City, Utah, associate editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. The appointment was made to fill the vacancy in the magazine staff caused by the resignation of Jack DeMann.

Miss Mike has been with the National Wool Growers Association since August 1950, and has earned the high regard of industry leaders for her efficient service as secretary to J. M. Jones, NWGA executive secretary until 1955, and to Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh since then. In this post, Miss Mike has handled many of the details of Association conventions and the National Ram Sale, including publication of convention programs and Ram Sale catalogs.

Her Association experience has given her a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of NWGA problems and policies, a very essential qualification for the post of associate editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, the "Voice of the Sheep Industry."

Miss Mike was born in Frontier, Wyoming, but has lived in Salt Lake City most of her life. She is active in Catholic Church circles, and during 1956, served as president of the Meynell Club, Catholic business and professional women's organization.

Tariff Commission Announces Hearings on Lamb Imports

THE U. S. Tariff Commission announced on December 3, 1959 that it would institute, "on its own motion," an investigation to determine whether dressed lamb and mutton, fresh, chilled, or frozen as well as live sheep and lambs are, "as a result in whole or in part of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting concessions granted thereon under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products."

The hearing in connection with this investigation has been set by the Tariff Commission for March 22, 1960, in Washington, D. C.

This action followed "application by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association and communications from others with respect to the total problem," the U. S. Tariff Commission states.

First Tariff Activity

This is the first major tariff activity on lamb and mutton imports that the National Wool Growers Association has engaged in during its 95-year existence. It has, of course, participated in trade agreement hearings in which duties on live lambs and dressed lamb carcasses have been under consideration, and in general tariff legislation which included such rates.

That the survival of the sheep industry may hinge on the outcome of the Tariff Commission's investigation and action is fully recognized by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association. There are, of course, other factors involved in the sheep industry survival, but increasing imports of lamb and mutton appear to be carrying a lethal blow.

A glance at the import figures shows the threat. For the first nine months of this year 48,788,000 pounds of lamb and mutton and goat meat came into the United States—over twice as much as during the entire year of 1958. For that year the volume of such imports amounted to 23,976,000 pounds. The 1958 imports jumped 577 percent from

the total imports of 1957—3,543,000 pounds.

Live Lambs a Threat

The threat from imports is not confined alone to the dressed product. It is increased now by shipments of live lambs into the U. S. September, 1959 saw the first shipment of live animals from Australia, some 23,629 head, and in November another load of 24,086 head arrived at San Diego.

It was these live lamb imports that made it possible for the Tariff Commission to consider the application of the producers and feeders for a tariff investigation. Based on dressed imports alone, the request for the hearing would have to come from the packers.

The disastrous angle on these imports lies in the fact that lower foreign production costs make it possible for importers to undersell the products produced domestically—from 10 to 18 cents per pound.

The shipments of live lambs up to the present time have been made by James Delfino, a California ranchman. The story of his activity in lamb imports is told in the December 21, 1959 issue of TIME in the spectacular style of that weekly. It is noted that Mr. Delfino expects to net a minimum of \$3 per head on his lamb imports while the domestic sheep rancher cannot make much over \$1.50. Spurred on by Mr. Delfino's success, it is reported three other California ranchers are now getting shipping facilities ready for making live lamb imports from "down under."

While it is not the present intention of domestic packers and retailers to handle lamb and mutton imports, the price competition may force them into it. So once again it is up to the domestic sheep producers to fight to protect themselves.

NWGA President Harold Josendal, John Breckenridge, chairman of NWGA's lamb committee, Jay Broadbent, chairman of the lamb committee of the American Sheep Producers Council, and W. P. Wing, secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, met with leading lamb feeders in Des Moines, Iowa, following the Na-

(Continued on page 43.)

Wool Fabric Duty Threatened

A long time ago—December 12, 1865—the National Wool Growers Association was organized “to secure for the business of wool growing equal encouragement and protection with other great industrial interests of our country.” Adequate tariff protection was the “encouragement and protection” needed.

From that day to this the tariff problem has been a major one for the organized wool growers. As was noted last month, President Harold Josendaal testified in Washington, D. C. hearings as to the wool growers’ endorsement and support of the position taken by domestic wool manufacturers that more tariff protection is needed if the domestic industry is to survive.

The hearings were conducted concurrently by the Committee for Reciprocity Information and the U. S. Tariff Commission, from December 1 through December 10. They were concerned with the renegotiation of the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation. The Tariff Commission has been drawn to the discussion because the manufacturers, supported by the growers, contend that present tariff rates are below the “peril point” and the “escape clause” of the Tariff Act should be invoked.

So important were these hearings considered that they drew the largest group of wool manufacturers to Washington in over 25 years, according to the press. About 40 firms representing more than 50 percent of the U. S. wool fabric production were represented. Most of the representatives appeared before both the CRI and the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Edwin Wilkinson, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, testified that wool fabric imports have increased from four and one half million square yards in 1947—before the present reduced rates went into effect—to an amount that will approach 10 times that figure in the current year.

Imports, he said, displace rather than supplement American production. While recognizing that the “activation of the Geneva Reservation has been a restraining influence on the volume of imports—for which the American industry must be thankful,” Mr. Wilkinson said, “the increase of the ad valorem duties, generally from 25 to 45 percent after the filling of the tariff-rate quota has offered no significant relief from the depressing effect of the low-price imports on the industry price structure.”

Mr. Wilkinson also pointed out that since the United States agreed to reduce wool cloth duties in 1947, the situation has radically changed. When the duties were reduced, nearly 90 percent of the total American woolen and worsted cloth imports came from the United Kingdom. Japan and Italy have now become major suppliers, and imports from France, Uruguay, Switzerland and the Netherlands also have grown. “Today in the American market it is the United States industry versus the world,” Mr. Wilkinson said.

Many of the country’s leading manufacturers also testified individually, presenting figures to show the effects of imports on their operations. Also, William F. Sullivan, president of the Northern Textile Association and Roger M. Grimaide, chairman of the Wool Manufacturers Council, made strong presentations. They urged that quotas on woolen and worsted imports be applied on a country-by-country basis and on the basis of categories of goods. Country quotas would make for a more orderly marketing of foreign fabrics without unnecessary flooding of the market in the early months of the year, they asserted. Quotas by categories would diversify imports and avoid concentrations in particular types of fabrics which cause mill liquidations and unemployment.

“The buildup of foreign industries and the reduction of United States duties has resulted in an 860 percent increase in imports of woolens and worsteds in the United States from 1947 to 1958. During this same period, there has been a 50 percent liquidation in the domestic woolen and worsted industry,” the NTA representatives stated.

The position of the wool trade was placed before the two Government agencies by Richard I. Goodrich, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association. He also spoke for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Philadelphia Woolen and Textile Association, New York Wool Trade Association and the National Wool Trade Association.

These groups asked for a comprehensive import quota program and also for a review of the foreign aid program that more purchases might be turned to the domestic industry.

The Government was asked by the Textile Workers Union of America to ban all imports from Prato, Italy, until wages paid in that area are increased to the normal standard wage rate paid in the Italian wool fabric industry.

Introduction of opposition testimony commenced on December 4. On that day the American Association of Woolen Importers advocated a straight 25 percent ad valorem duty. The domestic industry, they maintained, was in no danger from imports and its major competition came from synthetics rather than imports.

No duty at all was necessary to offset any wage differential with the United Kingdom was the contention of the American Trade Association for British Woolens. A 20 percent ad valorem duty was more than sufficient to protect the domestic industry, they claimed.

Presentation in opposition to the domestic industry proposals were also made by the American Committee of Italian Wool Fabric Importers, French Woolens Importers Committee, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc., and Religious Dry Goods Association.

A statement filed by the National Association of Retail Clothiers asked for substitution of a flat straight-across-the-board duty rate on all imported fabrics in place of the wool fabric quota. The imposition of the higher rate of duty at an undeterminable time during the year makes the purchasing of material very difficult, they stated.

The Clothing Manufacturers Association in filing their brief with the CRI show a change in previous positions. They stated that “the CMA supports the basic principle that American industry is entitled to such tariff protection as is necessary to preserve its legitimate business interests, and what is required for this protection is a matter for the U. S. Government and the various foreign countries.” This is considered by wool manufacturers as a very favorable modification of their views expressed in a brief filed with the CRI in 1957.

Many of the sessions before both the CRI and the Tariff Commission were most spirited, for not only did the members of the Committee and the Commission question witnesses, but the attorneys for various groups were permitted to cross-examine representatives of opposing interests.

At the conclusion of the hearings on December 10, Tariff Commission Chairman Joseph E. Talbot set January 8 as the deadline for submission of briefs or additional statements. While the outcome of the hearings is not known, the hope of the domestic wool industry is that the necessary tariff protection will be developed so that the domestic wool manufacturing industry—the only market for domestic wool production—will be able to survive.

Retailers Prefer:

To Handle Domestic Lamb

LAMB is a good traffic item and retail stores want to handle it; they would rather handle domestic lamb but if competition is too great they would have to handle imported lamb; any price increase on the retail end would not filter back to the producer—this price margin would have to begin at the producer level and work up the scale. This statement outlines the current position (or thinking) of retailers on the lamb import problem as revealed during discussions at a meeting of retailers and producers in Chicago, Illinois, on November 30. The meeting was requested by the National Wool Growers Association.

Representatives of the major retailers present included: William D. Andrews and Byron Cronin, Grand Union Company; W. C. Purdy, Jewel Tea Corporation; George S. Castle, American Stores; J. R. Story, I.G.A. Stores; Seth Shaw, Safeway Stores; and Kenneth D. Naden, National Association of Food Chains.

Representing producers at the meeting were Lester Stratton, National Lamb Feeders Association, Harold Josendal and Farrell T. Wankier, Jr., National Wool Growers Association; and Kenneth Quast, American Sheep Producers Council.

Purpose of the meeting was to discuss the problems confronting lamb producers due to increasing imports of lamb and mutton from foreign countries. President Josendal explained the problems to the retailers and asked their cooperation in handling and regulating the merchandising of lamb and mutton imports in order that they would not interfere with the domestic lamb market and price structure. It was further explained by Mr. Josendal that the main problem with imports to date was not in the total number coming in but in the difference in price between the imported and domestic product, lack of any regular schedule for the arrival of imports and the further fact that these imports were landing on the East and West Coast and to a large extent remaining in these high consumption areas which already have an abundant supply of lamb meat.

The use of imported lamb by retailers was thoroughly discussed, revealing that while some of the imported lambs are equally as good as domestic lambs, the majority are not as high in quality due partly to the time required in, and methods of, transportation.

One of the big problems in handling chilled and frozen imported lamb, it was pointed out, is the difficulty encountered in getting it into the stores and sold before it thaws and becomes dark in color. It was the general consensus that it is very hard to handle imported lamb unless special precautions are taken. All retailers stated they would prefer to handle domestic chilled lamb rather than imported lamb, but that they would handle the imported lamb if competition forced them to do so.

Charts showing the average prices received by producers, packers and retailers for 100 pounds of live lamb since 1955 were presented at the meeting. These figures show that while the profit margin to the packers and retailers has widened considerably during this period, the margin to producers

has not kept pace. Retailer representatives questioned whether the figures on the charts included special promotion sales and whether they reflected only early week marketings. In the discussion that followed the retailer representatives pointed out that the gross margins received on lambs varied depending on volume sales, and that a lot of the price problem could be blamed on the general agricultural surplus. Mr. Shaw of Safeway Stores stated that meat sales account for 25 percent of their total sales and their margin on lamb today is wider than it was several years ago.

There was some discussion on methods by which producers could improve their product. Government grading standards were blamed for much of the difficulty in producing the type of lamb consumers prefer. Mr. Andrews of the Grand Union Company did not feel it was necessary to have a Government grade on a carcass in order to sell it. Mr. Story of I.G.A. Stores pointed out that the sheep industry had done a lot in the last 25 years to improve the type of carcass they are producing.

Packers Suggest:

Relief Measures for Lamb Industry

THE lamb import problem was the subject of discussion at a meeting of producers with the Lamb Committee of the American Meat Institute in Chicago, Illinois, November 30. The meeting was requested by the National Wool Growers Association, and followed the conference with retailers.

A.M.I. Lamb Committee members present included: Garvey Haydon, Wilson & Company; L. M. Kyner, Rath Packing Company; and Robert Stiven, Swift & Company. American Meat Institute staff members present were Paul Zillman, Dick Matthews, Aled P. Davies and Carroll M. Cannoles. Representing producers were Harold Josendal and Farrell T. Wankier, National Wool Growers Association; Lester Stratton and C. W. Monier, National Lamb Feeders; and Kenneth Quast, American Sheep Producers Council.

According to Mr. Haydon, the New Zealand Meat Board controls a 40 million pound sterling fund and loans money, tax-free, from this fund to North Island and South Island cooperatives who export lambs to the United States. These cooperatives export lambs at low prices and if the price received is below what they paid for the lambs, the difference is made up out of this 40

million pound operating fund. It was reported by Mr. Haydon that the Board lost 163 million pounds through exports in 1958 and that amount is now being made up by charging the equivalent of 2½ cents per pound on all New Zealand exports. (See page 45.)

A legislative approach to solving the import problem was proposed by Mr. Monier. Mr. Haydon suggested that the producers go directly to the chain stores, present this problem to them and request their help in slowing imports until legislative measures can be passed.

Mr. Kyner asked if one solution might not be to have the United States packers handle the imports of lamb, thereby regulating the areas in which this lamb is sold. Mr. Josendal suggested that while this would be helpful, he did not believe it would solve the problem because imports by retailers would go on anyway. It was pointed out by Mr. Haydon that something would have to be done to preserve the domestic sheep industry because of unlimited supplies in these foreign countries.

Domestic sheep producers were criticized by Mr. Stiven, who asked when

(Continued on page 46.)

In Memoriam

ROBERT Fulton Taylor of Worland and Tensleep, Wyoming, passed away on November 15, 1959 of a coronary thrombosis.

Mr. Taylor was born October 30, 1910 in Meeteetse, Wyoming to David and Elizabeth Taylor. He attended rural schools in Wyoming and graduated from the Washakie County High School in 1929. After graduation he studied for one year at Colorado A & M College at Ft. Collins. He then returned to Tensleep to join the family livestock business.

Robert Fulton Taylor married Beryl Hanner in 1937. They had five children, four of whom are living.

In addition to his interest in the ranching business, Mr. Taylor was active in the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and other livestock organizations. He had many civic interests, and at the time of his death was serving in his eighteenth year as a County Commissioner and as a member of the County Welfare. He was also a member of the Regional Advisory Board of the Bureau of Land Management.

Survivors, in addition to his wife and children, are his mother, three sisters and one brother.

EUGENE O'DUNNE, Jr., 52, Washington counsel for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on November 21, 1959.

He was widely known as an expert on wool legislative matters, foreign trade issues and other subjects. He has been Washington counsel for the wool manufacturers since 1946. He also served at various times as legislative representative for the textile division of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. O'Dunne was graduated from Johns Hopkins University and Harvard Law School. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, a sister and two brothers.

MARTIN E. Curran, one of Idaho's pioneer sheepmen, passed away on December 1, 1959. He was born at Bol lion, Idaho, an early-day mining community, in 1887.

Martin Curran entered the sheep business as a young man. He took a keen interest in the problems of the industry and was an active member of

the Idaho Wool Growers Association. For more than 30 years he attended every convention of the Idaho association. Ill health forced him to give up his sheep and ranch properties in the fall of 1958.

Survivors include his widow, two sisters and a brother.

EDWARD C. (Ed) Mayfield, prominent Texas ranchman and president of the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company, died unexpectedly on December 3, 1959.

Mr. Mayfield was born in Bosque County, Texas, September 28, 1884. His father, J. W. Mayfield, was a prominent Texas cattleman. In 1909 Ed Mayfield began ranching independently, operating a 50-section ranch. Although he raised other kinds of livestock, Mr. Mayfield was known extensively as an authority on the sheep industry.

In 1909 Mr. Mayfield married Zena Wheat, daughter of a pioneer Texas ranching family.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a son, Stanley, and two grandchildren.

MICHAEL Barclay suffered a fatal heart attack in Mesa, Arizona, late in December. He and his wife were touring the southern States and had planned on attending the National Wool Growers Association convention in January.

Born on May 29, 1880, at Provo, Utah, Mr. Barclay had been an active sheep operator since 1903. In 1910 he moved to Blackfoot, Idaho, and began his long career of service to the sheep industry of Idaho and the nation.

He was one of the first breeders to see the merits of the Suffolk breed and purchased some of the first Suffolk rams sold at the National Ram Sale. He imported several Suffolks during the early development of that breed. He was one of the top buyers at the National Ram Sale for many years.

Well known throughout the West for his purebred and range sheep operations, Mr. Barclay was active in affairs of both the National and Idaho wool growers associations. He was also active in civic matters in his community and was sincerely interested in the development of Idaho. He is survived by Mrs. Barclay, three sons and two daughters.

Tariff Group Sets Up 1960 Program

THE withdrawal of the United States from any further tariff-cutting commitments is a major proposal of the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy. It is included in the Tariff-Trade Program for 1960 recently approved by the Committee's Board of Directors. In this connection strong opposition was declared to the proposed tariff-reductions by the U. S. at the conference under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) scheduled for 1960 and 1961.

"The proposal for another tariff-cutting conference is out of focus with the competitive realities and would represent an economic misstep of the utmost gravity," the Committee asserts. "The intent to negotiate further tariff reductions in a period when even our most efficient industries are confronted with serious international competitive handicaps represents a false idealism that will break its neck on the rocks of reality."

The statement continues: "What is clearly a rising need of the day is greater control over imports to prevent the shrinkage of our economy through emigration of our capital and the progressive capture of an ever greater share of our home market by imports.

"We note that other countries, especially England, are preparing to relax their import restrictions as a result of the high level economic activity and of monetary reserves achieved by them. They can now afford to do this. We note also that they reached their ability to do so through the imposition of restrictions during the years they needed them. We should make ready restrictions of our own as we may need them."

To accomplish this, the Committee "calls for legislation in the next session of Congress (without awaiting the expiration of the four-year trade agreements extension of 1958) designed to authorize the imposition of higher tariffs or tariff quotas or outright import quotas, according to the needs of individual cases as determined by the Tariff Commission."

A Reader Writes

Dear Sir:

I enjoy the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine very much and get more sheep information from it than anything I have ever read. My only regret is that I didn't know of it and subscribe 15 years sooner.

Respectfully,
Victor J. Ballard
Haviland, Kansas

Land Policies Center of Idaho Discussion

IDAHO wool growers converged on Boise, November 19, 20 and 21 for the 67th annual convention of their State Association.

Principal speaker at the opening session on November 20 was Idaho's Governor Robert E. Smylie, who presented highlights of his recent trip to Russia. President Wilbur F. Wilson made his annual report to the association at this session. Other speakers were Mrs. Myrrl Heller, who reported on the activities of the Idaho Women's Auxiliary and Clay E. Crawford, District Agent of the Fish & Wildlife Service, who spoke on present and future control of predatory animals.

Of particular interest to the convention-goers were the subjects of grazing and imports of lamb and mutton. Growers criticized present administration policies on the national forests. They were cautioned that the industry must recognize and support a constant effort to protect and conserve the multiple-use resources of the national forests.

Alarm was expressed over the sharp increases in the movement of live and dressed lamb from foreign countries. The convention asked that imports of meat conform to the same inspection and killing standards imposed on all segments of the domestic lamb industry. In this connection Reed C. Culp, Salt Lake City producer, feeder and trader, spoke on the "Freedom of Marketing and the Impact of Imports." His talk supplied growers with a better background for approaching the import problem as individuals. Also appearing on this session was NWGA President, Harold Josendal, who reported on national issues.

Other speakers included Howard Flitner, past president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, whose subject was the "Growing Pains of the Public Lands"; Phil Erro, president, California Range Association, who covered the sheepherder importation program; Dr. L. H. Scrivner of the University of Idaho who told of research in the field of sheep diseases, and American Sheep Producers Council president, Don Clyde, whose address was titled "A Careful Unbiased Look at ASPC Program."

Entertainment at the convention commenced with a get-acquainted social hour and dinner on Thursday, November 19. Ernest Robert Rosse, nationally known inspirational speaker, presented a very fitting conclusion to the evening's events.

The annual banquet was held on Fri-



Reelected to a second term as President of the Idaho Wool Growers Association is Wilbur Wilson left, Hammett. Hard-working Idaho Secretary, M. C. Claar of Boise is shown at right.

day evening, November 20, with Jack Link of radio station KIDO as toastmaster. After the banquet the finalists in the Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest were selected. The evening was concluded with a dance for all convention guests.

All officers of the association were reelected; namely, Wilbur F. Wilson, Hammett, president; Ray W. Lincoln, Twin Falls, vice president and M. C. Claar, Boise, secretary.

Following is a digest of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved as an industry to recognize and support a constant effort to protect and conserve the multiple-use resources on National Forest lands.

Commended University of Idaho and universities of other Western States for their active interest and concern over proposed drastic reductions in use of Federal ranges by domestic livestock.

Urged State legislators and members of Congress to support appropriations for range livestock research studies by agricultural experiment stations at State universities to provide more factual information on proper use of range resources.

Asked that proposed cuts on forest allotments be delayed until results of range research now under way can be evaluated and the necessity for the proposed cuts be determined from the experimental results.

Disapproved of pending sale by State Land Board of certain State-owned lands belonging to public school endowment to the highest bidder, as such action will probably remove the lands from available grazing areas and from public management under sound conservation principles; asked State Land Board to re-evaluate policy which led to the decision to sell these lands into surplus grain production since they are more suitable to grazing and watershed protection than for any other purpose.

Strongly urged BLM to immediately withdraw from all entry with the General Land Office, those lands which provide necessary stock trails and holding grounds for the orderly movement of trailing livestock.

Asked for further control measures to eradicate Medusa head rye, halogeton and goatweed.

Urged increased range improvements to be made in an orderly manner with particular emphasis on brush spraying and such other methods that do not cause the withdrawal of lands from use for long periods of time.

Continued to urge BLM not to allow desert land entries or public sale of Federally owned lands at this time of alarming agricultural surplus without definite assurance from the entrymen or purchasers that the land can be put to a higher stable use.

Advised BLM to move slowly and with great discrimination on the September 25 Fence Posting Order.

Expressed belief that lands should be classified as primitive or wilderness areas only when they have no reasonable qualifications for multiple use, and that decision should be left with the present administrative agency; officers instructed to continue their vigilance on all future wilderness legislation.

Opposed all Federal legislation that would establish a committee, board or council with an all-powerful hand in the management of Idaho water, as the State already has adequate and well-qualified agencies capable of adjudicating water for power rights or reclamation within the State.

Expressed thanks to the Keep Idaho Green, Grassman of the Year and Landowners-Sportsmen groups, and urged their continuation.

Lamb Market Problems

Stated that alarming increases of both live and dressed lamb imports necessitate immediate action for preservation of sheep industry.

Asked that meat imports conform to the same inspection and killing standards enforced on domestic producers, processors and packing plants; requested that live imports be more thoroughly inspected for diseases.

Asked that foreign meat imports be branded as such.

Requested that tariffs be increased and quotas established based on a five-year average of past imports.

Asked USDA to collect and publish import statistics including volume, distribution and prices.

Recommended that new lamb grading standards, as published in the Federal Register, be rewritten to greatly simplify the wording of the specifications and the specifications themselves.

Asked for modification of the Packers Consent Decree.

Expressed feeling that all avenues now open for marketing of live lambs be left open and no limitations be placed on country buying.

Commended ASPC for its work on lamb promotion, especially in the high consumer areas, commended colleges of the 14 Western States for their work in carcass research.

Wool Tariff Policies

Stated that it is time for our Government to make a searching re-examination of its tariff policy; urged Congress to reassert its Constitutional right to set and control tariff policies.

Asked continuation of the present quota restrictions on imports of foreign wool and wool fabrics, and urged inclusion of foreign-made woolen clothing under present quota formula.

Viewed with alarm the decision to renegotiate wool tariff quota with Great Britain; expressed firm belief that any reduction in current tariff setup would be a disastrous blow to U. S. wool industry.

Thanked Woolknit Associates, Woolens and Worsteds of America and others cooperating with the ASPC with tie-in advertising and promotion of domestic wool and its products.

Thanked all those contributing, either with their time or money, to the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

Urged continuation of wool research; commended the USDA, members of USDA's Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee, and all others working closely with wool research.

Transportation Matters

Opposed any freight rate increases, rail or truck, whether they be outright percentage increases or hidden increases, such as higher minimum weight per car.

Requested that freight rates be set on a per car basis at the established minimum of 20,000 pounds for double deck and 12,000 pounds for a single deck in the movement of sheep from country points to country points which makes it impossible to secure weights.

Continued opposition to the complete elimination of the trailer car privilege on livestock; asked that wool trailer car privilege be maintained with a minimum of 9,000 pounds at the same rate as the full carload accompanying it.

Requested that any reduction in dressed meat rates be accompanied by proportionate reduction in live rates.

Commended railroads for reductions in freight rates on wool moving from Idaho to Portland, Oregon; asked equal reductions and adjustments in rates on wool moving in a different direction.

Recommended that Section 20 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to make carriers liable for reasonable attorney fees when it is necessary to institute suit in court to secure full actual losses and damage to shipments.

Recommended passage of legislation to amend Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to make the Government pay the same transportation rates that private shippers pay.

Urged removal of the 10 percent wartime excise tax on passenger fares.

Commended railroads and truck lines for additional and improved services; expressed sincere appreciation to Charles E. Blaine and Son for their cooperation in all freight rate matters.

Predatory Animals and Disease

Asked that rigid inspection policy of Idaho State Sheep Commission be maintained.

Recognized the important part of University of Idaho in search for new methods for control of foot rot, bumblefoot, vibriosis and other infectious and nutritional diseases.

Asked that Federal inspection and quarantine laws be strengthened and rigidly enforced.

Requested appointment of committee to develop plan or number of plans for financing the predatory control program and

to have such plans ready for presentation to the next association convention.

Expressed appreciation to University of Idaho for efforts in behalf of sheepmen.

Expressed gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Scott B. Brown, recently retired inspector-in-charge of the State Sheep Commission, for his 15 years of loyal service; congratulated and offered full cooperation to new inspector-in-charge, Dr. Harry F. McEwan.

Expressed appreciation to members of Idaho Sheep Commission, and especially to Chairman A. H. Caine; commended U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their help in administering the predator program.

Thanked State Fish and Game Department for cooperation and asked for increased assistance, if at all possible.

Thanked all individuals and organizations who helped in securing the favorable vote for continuation of promotion programs under Section 708 of the National Wool Act.

Favored proposals to attract new members to the National Wool Growers Association.

Expressed appreciation of active participation of lamb and wool pools in convention.

Supported actions taken by State Association officers in behalf of sheep industry and thanked them for their services.

Thanked all those who assisted in any way in making the convention a success.

Improved Production Highlights Lamb Feeders Meeting

LEADING lamb feeders of 20 States met in Des Moines, Iowa, December 9-11, 1959, for their 9th annual convention. They elected J. W. (Jim) Brown of Ft. Collins, Colorado, as president. James Wagner, LaMar, Colorado; Harold Ledingham, Mitchell, Nebraska; and Otis Budlong, Waterloo, Iowa, were re-elected as vice presidents; Carl Montegna of Denver, Colorado, was named to take Mr. Brown's place among the vice presidents. Dwight Heath of Colorado succeeds Carl Montegna as secretary-treasurer.

Retiring President Lester Stratton of Wentworth, South Dakota, was given a standing ovation in appreciation of his services. Praise and appreciation were also tendered J. C. Petersen, founder of the National Lamb Feeders Association, and Mrs. Petersen for their continued efforts in behalf of the organization.

Panel discussions were featured on the convention program. Dr. Leslie Johnson, Animal Husbandry Department, Iowa State University, moderated the survey panel. Discussion on better feeding practices was by Dr. Walter Woods of Iowa State University. The lamb market panel was moderated by President Stratton.

NWGA President Harold Josendal talked on mutual problems of producers and feeders. Secretary W. P. Wing, of the California Wool Growers Association, discussed foreign lamb imports. He pinch-hitted for NWGA Vice President Hugh Baber, chairman of the Lamb Import Fact Finding Committee, who was snowbound in West Virginia.

Other important addresses were given by Floyd Forbes, President, Western States Meat Packers Association, on lamb grading standards; J. M. "Casey" Jones, executive secretary of the American Sheep Producers Council, on lamb merchandising; Jay Broadbent, ASPC's lamb committee chairman, on lamb promotion; Paul Etchepare of Denver on the lamb feeders' views on the ASPC's work; and Dr. Wise Burroughs of the Iowa State University on costs of gain in lamb feeding.

J. C. Petersen was toastmaster at the lamb shank dinner of the convention with Henry Besuden of Winchester, Kentucky, a national show winner, the guest speaker.

Lamb Feeders Resolutions

Commended the Secretary of Agriculture in his recent ruling suspending lamb grad-

(Continued on page 23.)

Lucius M. Stephens Elected President



Newly elected officers of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association, l. to r., Lucius M. Stephens, Lometa, President; Charles Schreiner, III, Kerrville, 1st Vice President; Tom Wallace, San Angelo, Secretary; C. W. "Dink" Wardlaw, Del Rio, 2nd Vice President; and Jacqueline Wilhelm, San Angelo, Assistant Secretary.



A group of Texans get together to discuss industry problems. From l. to r., Wally Hodge, Del Rio; H. M. Phillips, San Angelo; Fred Earwood, and Armer Earwood, Sonora.

BIG hats atop tall Texans from the ranch country invaded the capital city of the Lone Star State December 7-9, as a large delegation of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association gathered in Austin for the organization's 44th annual convention.

Extreme concern was expressed in the meeting and in the convention hotel lobby over growing competition from imports of lamb and mutton as well as wool fabrics. However, delegates were happy and had cause to rejoice over contract offers for next spring's mohair clip. Offering prices are reported to be substantially above a year ago. Also some optimism was expressed on the outlook for the wool market in the months immediately ahead.

Elected to lead the Association as President for the coming year was Lucius M. Stephens, Lometa. New First Vice President is Charles Schreiner III, Kerrville. Elected as Second Vice President was C. W. Wardlaw, Del Rio.

The close of the convention marked the resignation of the Texas Association's Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest Williams, who was praised highly for his 12 years of service. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were also presented with a beautiful silver service at the membership dinner. Also elected at the final meeting to succeed Mr. Williams was Tom Wallace of Gatesville. Mr. Wallace has been serving on the staff of U. S. Senator Lyndon Johnson.

The Association's hard-working and outgoing President, Lance Sears, Sweetwater, announced in his comprehensive report of 1959 Association activities that he could not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Sears was presented with a beautiful spur tie clip at the final session.

Other speakers at the 3-day meeting were Austin's Mayor, Tom Miller, who welcomed delegates to the capital city; Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, who gave the response to the address of welcome; Hon. Will Wilson, Attorney General, State of Texas; Mrs. W. B. Whitehead, President of the Women's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Stephen H. Hart, Attorney, National Livestock Tax Committee, Denver; Don Clyde, President, American Sheep Producer's Council, Heber City, Utah; W. N. Stokes, President, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Houston; Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Dr. R. C. Bushland, Superintendent, Entomology Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kerrville, Texas.

A digest of the resolutions adopted follows:

Reaffirmed long standing policy that adequate tariff and quota protection on imports of raw wool and wool manufacturers is vital to the existence of the domestic sheep industry; opposed present efforts to further reduce our already weakened protection

on wool cloth imports and to further reduce the tariff on raw wool.

Urged that in any renegotiations of the tariff on wool cloth imports, a thorough study be made of production and wage costs, including taxes, in the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, and other countries shipping wool textiles to the U. S., and that tariff and quota protection be established accordingly.

Expressed appreciation of action of U. S. Tariff Commission in announcing a March 22 hearing, under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Act, on lamb and mutton imports; urged that Texas Congressional delegation be asked to assist in the conduct of the Tariff Commission hearing and investigation, that early action may be taken to alleviate both present and threatened injury to the domestic sheep industry.

Expressed deep appreciation and sincere thanks to Secretary of Agriculture Benson for his far-sighted and constructive action in suspending Federal lamb grading for one year.

Since the success or failure of the wool industry in large degree depends on actions taken in Washington, expressed the feeling that the Executive Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association should spend the major portion of his time in Washington; respectfully requested that President Josendal take steps to see that this resolution is put into effect.

Animal Health and Predator Control

Supported proposed new regulations of the Animal Disease Control Branch of the USDA to effectuate sheep scabies eradication, and recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture that they be put into effect.

Requested Governor Daniel, if he calls a special session of the legislature, to ask for a repeal of the line-item appropriation for the Texas Animal Health Commission and substitute therefor a lump sum appropriation.

Recommended that present laws be amended to permit acceptance of grants or other aid from organizations to supplement salaries of enforcement officials of the Texas Animal Health Commission; again urged the legislature to provide sufficient funds to enable the Commission to efficiently perform the duties assigned to it by law.

Endorsed campaign of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association to maintain the present operation and support of brand inspection at central markets and public auction rings.

Requested Congress to appropriate additional funds for predatory animal control through the Branch of Predator and Rodent Control of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; also recommend that the legislature appropriate additional funds for this work.

General

Requested that State Highway patrolmen and all other employees of the Department of Public Safety when operating on highways of the State make frequent spot checks of trucks, pickups and trailers hauling livestock; make every effort to establish the correct ownership of the livestock, and endeavor to determine whether it has been stolen.

Urgently requested next legislature to pass legislation strengthening present laws by prescribing heavy penalty for those guilty of dumping trash on highways, county roads and pastures, and called for enforcement of such laws.

Reaffirmed vigorous objection to the elimination or reduction of the so-called depletion allowance; urged representatives in Congress to exert every reasonable effort to maintain present depletion allowances.

Wished Ernest Williams, who had resigned as association secretary, a full meas-

ure of success in his new venture; also expressed to him and Mrs. Williams the "expectation that they will continue their interests in the welfare of the industry to whose success they have contributed so much for so many years."

Wished for Rex Thomson of Austin, a long-time association director, a complete and prompt recovery from his illness and a return to his usual active and valuable participation in association affairs.

Paid tribute to Ed C. Mayfield of Sonora, a member and director of the association since its founding, and expressed deep regret at his passing.

Expressed sincere thanks to all individuals and agencies who contributed to the success of the convention.



Texas Governor Price Daniel and NWGA Vice President Penrose Metcalfe chatting at banquet table during Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers convention.

Ernest and Faye Williams Honored



THE convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association the second week of December marked the last one to be planned by Ernest Williams. Mr. Williams announced his resignation in September but stated he would stay with the association through the annual convention.

In appreciation of his services to the Texas Association, Mr. Williams and his wife, Faye, were presented a silver tea service at a membership dinner during the convention.

Appointed secretary of the State association in 1948, Mr. Williams has made many friends in the industry in Texas and other States. Mr. Williams plans to go into the ranching business with his brother. He will also retain his membership in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER wishes him and his family much success and future happiness.

Lamb Feeders Res. . .

(Continued from page 21.)

ing for one year beginning January 4, 1960.

Commended American Sheep Producers Council for its continued active efforts in educating the American public as to the benefits derived from the consumption of lamb and wool; offered assistance so that the program will be expanded to the fullest extent.

Recognizing that the Packers and Stockyards Act now covers all transactions in interstate traffic, asked (1) that no regulation or directive be considered that would in any way eliminate, narrow or suggest that an individual cannot avail himself of any avenue of sale for his product that he may deem satisfactory to himself; (2) that the relation between buyer and seller not be tampered with in any way that would preclude sales at country points under terms and conditions that are acceptable to both parties; resolved that every producer has the freedom of choice to market his product through any channel without limitation such as country sales, auctions, central markets, consignment, dress and grade, or any other manner he may desire.

Asked that, in view of increasing imports of lamb and mutton, both "live" and "dressed," the Tariff Commission give immediate study to the problem, and adjust tariffs upwards to such limits that will at least equal the domestic cost of production.

Asked that the USDA immediately set tonnage quotas on all meats, live, frozen or chilled, that are adequate to prevent dumping of imported products that will continue to injure domestic producers.

Asked that all foreign importations of red meat be rigidly inspected, both at point of slaughter and upon entry.

Requested the Crop Reporting Board of the USDA to expand the *Sheep and Lambs on Feed Reports* as follows: issue comprehensive numerical reports of sheep and lambs on feed as of November 1 and March 1 for 26 to 28 of the most important feeding States; issue a comprehensive numerical report as of March 1 on the number of early milk lambs (springers) that will move to slaughter during late March and April for six or eight of the important early lamb States; asked that a committee be appointed to implement this request by enlisting the cooperation and support of the National Wool Growers Association in urging Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to provide the requested information.

Solicited the future cooperation and understanding of the railroad industry in lamb feeders' problems; emphasized the need for improved service, up-to-date revisions in rate structures that will reduce existing inequities, and an approach to all problems with an attitude of bringing about a solution of mutual benefit to both industries.

Urged that all State legislatures enact sufficient legislation and appropriate adequate funds to assist the Federal Government in a nation-wide program to eradicate sheep scabies from the United States.

Reaffirmed approval of modification of Packers Consent Decree.

Expressed appreciation to all those contributing to the success of the convention.



Directors of Montana Wool Growers Association: Seated l. to r., Henry Esp, Lodge Grass; James McCann, Chinook; John Baucus, Wolf Creek; Gerald Hughes, Stanford; Dan Fulton, Ismay; W. A. Denecke, Bozeman; Don Tavenner, Deer Lodge; and William Harmon, Bainville. Standing l. to r., Everett E. Shuey and Henry S. Hibbard, Helena.

Montana's 76th a Big Success

DON Tavenner of Deer Lodge, Montana was unanimously elected president of the Montana Wool Growers Association by some 500 members assembled at Billings December 7-9 at the 76th convention of the association. Henry S. Hibbard of Helena was named vice president and Everett E. Shuey was continued as secretary-treasurer.

The opening convention day was devoted to well-attended committee meetings. Mayor Carl Clavadetscher welcomed the growers to Billings on the morning of December 8. President Fulton spoke of activities and accomplishments of the Montana organization during the past year and of problems to be solved.

Following Secretary Shuey's financial report, George Hislop of Yakima, Washington, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, discussed industry problems, forcefully emphasizing the need for continuing activities toward the renewal of the National Wool Act in 1961. He also praised the Montana Association for its work in the lamb and wool referendum last fall.

The need for giving the non-farm population an accurate picture of American agriculture was stressed by Dr. Roy E. Huffman, Dean of Agriculture, Montana State College. Dr. Huffman also spoke of the urgency for agricultural research if production is to meet the increasing needs of consuming populations.

In recognition of this research need, the Montana Wool Growers Association presented Dr. Huffman with a check for \$2,500 as a contribution to the Endowment and Research Foundation of the Montana State College. The income from this contribution will be used for research on sheep and wool products.

Montana wool growers were told by Dr. J. M. Safford, State Veterinarian, that Montana's livestock were in very good health, also that there had not been any wide-spread contagious and infectious disease during the past year.

Lamb and wool promotion efforts of the American Sheep Producers Council were explained by that group's Executive Secretary J. M. "Casey" Jones. Mr. Bill Albro of Nichols and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, discussed the operation of the wool futures market.

The only panel discussion of the convention was on lamb feeding with Henry S. Hibbard as moderator. Panel members included Harold Birggs of Dell; Arne Degn of Sidney; J. L. Van Horn and Dr. O. O. Thomas of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and the annual sheepmen's banquet at which Miss Susan Burton, Montana's Miss Wool, was presented and the annual sheepmen's ball were highlights of convention entertainment.

Montana Sheep Council Elects

Seven delegates to represent the Montana industry on the American Sheep Producers Council, were elected at the annual meeting of the Montana Sheep Council during the convention. They are: Dan Fulton, Ismay; Gerald Hughes, Stanford; Henry Hibbard, Helena; Jim McCann, Chinook; Manley Moore, Powderville; Teddy Thompson, Big Timber; and Leonard Hansen, Armstead. These delegates later selected Messrs. Fulton and Hughes as directors to the ASPC board with Henry Hibbard as alternate.

Montana Auxiliary Disbands

The Women's Auxiliary of the Montana Wool Growers Association voted during the convention to disband after its 13-year existence. The decision resulted from a general lack of interest in the past few years, according to the Montana Wool Grower report.

The annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest will continue under the direction of the Montana Wool Growers Association. Mrs. Marie Eidel of Great Falls, Montana, will continue as chairman of the contest for 1960.

The Montana Wool Growers Association by resolution at their 76th convention:

Voted to contribute \$2,500 to the Endowment and Research Foundation of the Montana State College, the income from which is to be used for research on sheep and wool products.

(Continued on page 46.)

Stanley Ellison Testifies at Park Hearings

HEARINGS were held in Ely, Nevada, December 5-7, 1959, on S. 2664, which provides for the withdrawal of 147,000 acres around Mt. Wheeler in east central Nevada for the establishment of the Great Basin National Park. Presiding at the hearings was Senator Alan Bible (Nevada). Also present were Senator Howard Cannon (Nevada), who is co-sponsoring the bill with Senator Bible, and Nevada's Congressman Walter Baring, who has introduced a similar bill in the House.

Stanley C. Ellison, president of the Nevada Wool Growers Association, testified at the hearings for his State association and also for the NWGA. "We are opposed to the park," Mr. Ellison told the committee, "because the future welfare of Nevada depends upon the development and use of all its resources." He further stated that the "area is best managed under the multiple-use principle, which allows use of the forage for livestock and game, allows hunting, and development and use of minerals, water, timber and areas for recreation."

In conclusion Mr. Ellison told the committee that the present multiple-use principle "serves the whole of our people, while if the park is created it would result in a policy of non-use except for the tourist interest in scenery and camping."

Also testifying in opposition to the bill were representatives of the mining and lumber industries, Forest Service and the Nevada Fish and Game Commission.

Favoring creation of the park were a representative of the National Park Service, the mayor of Ely, a representative of the White Pine Chamber of Commerce and the publisher of the National Wild Land News.

Upon completion of the Nevada sessions, Senator Bible stated that hearings would continue "within the next few months" in Washington, D. C. The Senator declined to speculate as to the outcome of the park proposal but, according to a press report, most observers feel that even if the park is authorized, the area embraced would be much smaller than the 147,000 acres now proposed.



NEWS FROM

Woolens and Worsteds of America

608 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

THE Bicentennial of the American wool textile industry will be the springboard for Woolens and Worsteds of America's program for 1960.

Historical research shows the initial move from home weaving of wool textiles to mill manufacture began during the year 1760. The industry grew rapidly and became a genuine threat to British monopoly of the Colonies' textile markets. In an effort to protect their markets, the British levied oppressive taxes, causing great hardship among the enterprising wool weavers. These taxes ultimately became a major cause of the American Revolution, since their prime purpose was to stifle the initiative and ingenuity of the American Colonists.

American Heritage Wools

With such a historical beginning, it is fitting that the theme of the Bicentennial observance will be AMERICAN HERITAGE WOOLS.

AMERICAN HERITAGE WOOLS will embrace all American wools and American-made wool products. Complete cooperation is anticipated from all segments of the industry. Participation by the National Wool Growers Association, the Women's Auxiliary and affiliated organizations is particularly invited. Many industries and organizations, interested in furthering American enterprise, will lend active support to the program. Labor groups, whose members' economic welfare is being adversely threatened by increasing imports of wool apparel from low-wage countries abroad, are also expected to cooperate.

Special Events Planned

Commencing late spring and for the balance of the year, many special events are planned for this national observance. These will be announced shortly. Mills, designers and apparel manufacturers are being urged to create special lines of wool textiles and apparel in the

American Heritage theme. Arrangements will be made with retailers throughout the country to sponsor special store-wide promotions of American Heritage Wools . . . in fashions, home furnishings and accessories.

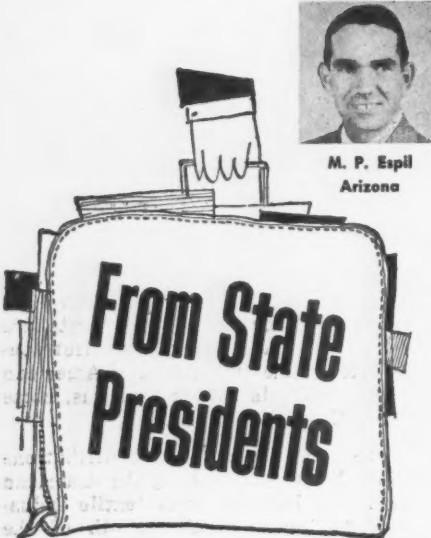
The stories of the contributions which have been made by the American wool growing and wool textile industries to the economic growth of the United States will be told in all media at trade and consumer levels. Special events will highlight the many important roles played by the industry in its two-hundred-year span. These will alert the public to the importance of sustaining this essential American industry.

New Miracle Fabrics

In pointing up the historical significance of the American wool industry, strong emphasis also will be placed on its current and future contributions. Emphasis will be placed on the shearing and marketing of fleece as well as the improved methods of wool manufacture, processing and treatment in the United States, which have made wool the new miracle fiber, and wool textiles the new miracle fabrics. At the same time, it will be clearly stressed that the natural inherent qualities of wool have not been sacrificed with these technical developments.

Looking to 1961

Looking beyond 1960, activities of Woolens and Worsteds of America will not be limited to the Bicentennial observance. By establishing in the mind of the consumer the excellence of American wool and American-made wool products and instilling pride of ownership in them, it will provide a springboard into 1961 for the association's continuing program to keep this image sharp and clear . . . important in view of the anticipated efforts by foreign exporters to expand their present foothold in America's textile market.



Support of All Sheepmen Necessary

AS we come to the close of 1959, we find it a good time to stop and think of all that has taken place and the things that have been accomplished which have been of benefit to our industry.

The referendum victory, suspension of lamb grading for one year beginning January 4, 1960, recognition that the wool growers' associations do speak for the sheepmen of America, the effective fight against the wilderness bill and the assurance that the National Wool Act would continue for at least another three years were just a few of the accomplishments brought about by the united action of the National Wool Growers Association, the various State associations and the county associations in each State.

Our wool growers' associations are effective only when they are supported by all of us as individual sheepmen. We are getting more support each year as an ever-increasing number of sheep people realize that we have to be organized in order to compete in a business which is as competitive as the grocery, hardware or any other kind of business.

We of the Washington Wool Growers Association are well aware that although our sheep population is on the increase, it is the smaller operators who are causing the increase. From all indications this trend is in full swing throughout the sheep country. We feel we need and must keep all of these operators in the organization if we are to continue to grow.

As a word of warning, let's not become self-satisfied or complacent. The current price of lamb and the large increase in imports of lamb and mutton indicate we have a long hard fight ahead of us if we are to survive in the sheep business.

—Parm Dickson, President
Washington Wool Growers Assn.

Sheepmen Must Oppose Dangerous Legislation

WHEN we see headlines such as "Attack on Wilderness Bill Reported Diminishing," we know that we have not been keeping up our fight. Let us write a letter now and then explaining our opposition to this dangerous legislation.

In the beginning food and shelter were at the top of the list for survival, now they seem to be closer to the bottom. All people need leadership but I can't see the wisdom of letting a recreation club set the policies for the use of our natural resources. We like a multiple-use concept better. Right now we can't help but wonder about a connection between "wilderness" and grazing reductions.

I think that paying incentive payments for wool grown on lambs imported from another continent is really using our money to lower the price of our lambs on our domestic market.

—Ken Johnson, President
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.



M. P. Espil
Arizona



W. P. Rickard
California



Marshall Hughes
Colorado



Wilbur F. Wilson
Idaho



Dan Tavener
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



Floyd W. Lee
New Mexico



Ken Johnson
Oregon



Martin Tennant
South Dakota



Lucius M. Stephens
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



Parm Dickson
Washington



J. Norman Stratton
Wyoming

Utah Fights Leniency on Sheep Thefts

OUR recent experiences with litigation in the State of Utah have caused us to wonder how the sheep industry stands in matters of importance, especially when compared with game. Is there one law for livestock and another for game?

According to a newspaper release, a Utah Justice Court sentenced a man to 30 days in jail and fined him \$299 for dynamiting fish. At about the same time, a Salt Lake citizen was reported to have been fined \$299 for the illegal possession of deer, which apparently reflects the value of fish and game in the State of Utah as against livestock.

At approximately the same time, according to reports, the Fifth District Court of Millard County considered a case of sheep stealing. For many years the stealing of sheep has been termed "sheep gathering," and it is reported that many instances occurred where substantial numbers of sheep have been stolen under the term of "gathering," and little attention has been paid to this method of taking sheep off the range.

In the case referred to, the party was found guilty of a felony by the jury (grand larceny) as given in the information. However, because they were sheep, leniency was to be exercised in the prosecution of the defend-

ant. We are now reliably advised that this leniency resulted in a new trial.

To overcome this "sheep gathering" the Utah Wool Growers will now post a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of thieves stealing sheep, pelts or wool owned by any member in good standing. It is our hope that we can get an understanding consideration of such degradation with the final result that this method of stealing can be stopped and the livestock industry dignified.

—J. R. Broadbent, President
Utah Wool Growers Assn.

1960, A Year of Challenge

A new year, with all its hopes and goals, holds a challenge. Both the sheep industry, and we as individual units who make up that industry, can collectively profit by making a united effort to improve our position.

In our economy competitive products are constantly vying for a greater share of the market. Effectiveness of advertising has been well established. Our wool and lamb promotion support through Section 708 of the National Wool Act is evidence to all that we are willingly trying to do something to broaden our market.

The National Wool Growers convention at San Antonio, Texas, January 24-27, is an opportunity to launch a well-planned, constructive and workable program. I sincerely hope there will be a good delegation from Idaho and all member States of the National.

My best wishes to all in the new year.
—Wilbur F. Wilson, President
Idaho Wool Growers Assn.

Range Management Society schedules Portland convention

February 2 through 5 have been selected as dates for the annual meeting of the American Society of Range Management in Portland, Oregon.

NWGA President Harold Josendal will address the convention. Other featured speakers will include representatives of the livestock industry, sportsmen's organizations, timber industry and professional men in range management work.

The National Seeding Equipment Committee, which was set up to develop equipment needed to do a satisfactory job of revegetation under rough western range conditions, will meet in special session preceding the opening of the convention.

this month's QUIZ

WHAT ARE SOME OF YOUR
PRODUCTION PROBLEMS?

I would like to lamb beginning December 1st. I am having trouble getting my farm flock to breed at that date. They string out during the winter.

We are having trouble with dogs in our farm flocks. I am wondering how the problem has been met in other areas.

—Garth Atwood
Rupert, Idaho

I would like to have something done about frozen lamb carcasses being shipped in on our U. S. market and cutting the price of our lambs. We need all the revenue we can get to make a go of it.

—David L. Sorensen
Spring City, Utah

I run my sheep about four months a year off the ranch and the rest of the time on the ranch. I would like to know the latest control for liver flukes and other worms affecting sheep where they are so confined.

—G. A. Payne
Ignacio, Colorado

WE have a disease that has broken out about one hundred miles west of us at Ekalaka, Montana, and we are afraid we might get it in our flocks. We would like to know more about it, such as prevention, cure, etc. I don't know the name of this disease, but it seems to be on the order of temporary abortion. Ewes will throw their lambs about three or four weeks early. If pregnant ewes get near the ewe or lamb, they in turn will throw their lambs. It seems if the affected ewe is taken away and put in isolation, it will not affect the rest of the flock. One man I know at Ekalaka had lambed half his flock last spring and still had no lambs.

I would also like to know the reason for that old disease called pregnancy disease. My flock was not bothered last year, but has been other years. Is there anything they can be fed to prevent this disease? I fed my flock molasses last winter and thought perhaps this was why this disease didn't bother my ewes last spring.

—Raymond Puckett
Bowman, N. Dakota

Animal Health

October, 1959

SCRAPIE was diagnosed in three sheep flocks in October, 1959. The Special Disease Eradication Section of the Agricultural Research Service reported two infected flocks in Illinois and one in California.

Blue tongue was reported in eight flocks as follows: four in Washington, three in California and one in Oregon.

Fifty flocks were found to have scabies. Of these flocks, 15 were located in Illinois, 13 in Missouri and five in North Dakota. The balance were scattered in nine other eastern States.



LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

from American Sheep Producers Council

THE ASPC Wool Advisory Committee will have a full schedule in selecting an advertising agency for wool promotion when it meets January 13-15 in Denver. Four advertising agencies will make their presentations for the wool advertising account. The four finalists will be screened from a list of more than 75 agency applicants. The wool committee is tentatively scheduled to make its selection on January 15.

Members of the wool committee include Walter Pfluger, Eden, Texas; Hugh Baber, Chico, California; A. S. MacArthur, Wagon Mound, New Mexico; Roy Ward, Portland, Oregon; and Dan Fulton, Ismay, Montana.

"LAMB for Young Americans" is the theme of a special intensive promotion by the American Sheep Producers Council in January at the peak of the fed lamb season.

This promotion ties in directly with a nationwide food industry program carrying the banner "Food Comes First—for Youthpower." Its primary target is teenagers, to encourage them to eat a well-balanced, nutritious diet. Practically every segment of the food industry is backing this program and the ASPC has joined with a power-packed promotion to interest the younger generation in lamb.

The Council has developed a full-page color ad on lamb dishes that have a direct appeal to the younger generation. This ad with supplementary radio and television ads, will appear in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

ONE Chicago retailer is still happily counting his receipts from lamb sales for the week preceding Thanksgiving. His market was selling an average of 400 pounds of lamb per week when ASPC fieldman Al Hardt convinced him that even turkey-minded customers could be persuaded to buy properly merchandised lamb.

With Mr. Hardt's help the manager moved one pound of lamb for every seven pounds of turkey during the week before the holiday, and increased lamb sales for the week by 682 pounds.

WALTER Straightiff, Alex Hardt, Henry O'Neill and Rita Morris, ASPC lambassadors for the New York area, made a real hit when they presented a program at the Culinary Institute of America in November.

A lamb cutting demonstration by Mr. Hardt was greeted with special enthusiasm, and the whole program proved of such interest to both faculty and students that the group has been invited to appear annually and make a similar presentation during the Institute's two-week summer refresher course.

Council staffers made their presentation to 200 graduating students who will enter the food field as restaurant operators, hospital and college cooks and food supervisors.

Dean Paul Fairbrook told the council representatives that theirs was one of the most educational programs ever presented at the school.

DURING the period October 15 to November 15, the Theodore R. Sills Company prepared exclusive stories, photographs and recipes on lamb for distribution to 26 daily newspapers in major market cities. Combined circulation for the 26 newspapers is 6,353,475.

A Colonial market in a new shopping center in Atlanta, Georgia, has come up with a new twist. They will barbecue a leg of lamb for customers for a \$1 service charge.

A lamb ad which appeared recently in Atlanta was chosen the "ad that sold the most" by the advertising manager of Associated Grocers. In addition to increasing store traffic, the ad introduced lamb into several stores which had never handled it before.

IN order to assure the success of ground lamb in the school lunch program the ASPC sponsored a series of workshops for school lunch chefs and supervisors in test areas where the lamb was being used.

Mrs. Hildegard Johnson has already conducted workshops in Denver, Colorado and Midwest City, Oklahoma.

MRS. Katherine Chapitis, Denver, Colorado, has been appointed supervisor of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. She will begin her work with the ASPC's new wool division in January.

Mrs. Chapitis will leave a position as assistant coordinator of homemaking studies at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School in Denver. She has served as a judge of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest for the past three years.

Mrs. Chapitis holds both B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. She has done graduate work in psychology, journalism, foods, clothing and applied art.

BLM Delays Sign Posting Regulations

ON September 29, 1959, the Bureau of Land Management announced proposed fence posting regulations to create access to public lands for hunting, fishing, etc. In a letter to the BLM, NWGA President Harold Josendal urgently requested the BLM to seek the advice of the local, state and national advisory boards before any final sign posting program was put into effect. He further asked that in order to secure some uniformity the Bureau alone be permitted to print and post the signs.

Replying to Mr. Josendal's letter, BLM Director Edward Wozley stated, in part, "Access to public lands under our administration is being carefully considered in view of the increased interest the general public is taking in various recreational uses."

Director Wozley further stated that the Department's policy will be to recognize all uses of the public lands in accordance with the greatest public interest. To accomplish this, Mr. Wozley said, the Bureau plans to work with all groups and interests concerned with public land management. "Meetings will be held this winter with local and national wildlife and conservation groups, stockmen's associations and grazing district advisory boards to discuss the proposed regulations and to obtain their views as to the type of signs needed, their wording and the method of posting," Mr. Wozley explained.

This subject will be discussed at the NWGA convention in San Antonio, Texas, January 24-27. It is planned that BLM Director Wozley will be in attendance at that meeting.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1960

- 8:30 A.M. Coats & Clark Breakfast
(Contest Directors)
Cavalier Room, Menger Hotel
- 12:30 P.M. Wool Bureau Luncheon & Contest Meeting
(Contest Directors, Presidents & National Officers)
South Terrace Room
- 1:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates
to
5:00 P.M.
- 6:00 P.M. Governing Board Dinner
(National Officers & Chairmen, Presidents or Delegates, Contest Directors of non-Auxiliary States)
Texas Room

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1960

- 8:00 A.M. Registration of Delegates
to
5:00 P.M.
- 8:00 A.M. Breakfast & "Miss Wool" Meeting
(Presidents & "Miss Wool" Chairmen)
Texas Room
- 9:30 A.M. JOINT MEETING with NWGA
President's Address: Harold Josendal
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. O. T. Evans
- 12:15 P.M. Woolworth Luncheon
(Presidents, contestants, Directors and Officers of NWGA, ASPC, AWC)
North Terrace Room
- 1:15 P.M. AUXILIARY BUSINESS SESSION
South Terrace Room
Lamb Promotion: Mrs. Delbert Chipman,
American Fork, Utah, Chairman

8:00 P.M. FASHION SHOW

Grand Ballroom
Make It Yourself With Wool
Miss Wool of 1960

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1960

- 8:00 A.M. Registration of Delegates
to
5:00 P.M.
- 9:00 A.M. AUXILIARY BUSINESS SESSION
South Terrace Room
State Presidents' Reports
Mrs. Emma Rogness, Pendleton Woolen Mills
Make It Yourself With Wool Contest
- 12:00 P.M. Texas Hostess Luncheon
(For all ladies—purchase tickets at registration desk)
Anacha Room, St. Anthony Hotel
Style Show by Frost Brothers
Co-Chairmen: Mrs. Mark L. Brown and
Mrs. Dick Prassell, San Antonio, Texas
Tour of San Antonio
Co-Chairmen: Mrs. James T. Padgett and
Mrs. Richard French Spencer, San Antonio
- 6:00 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR
North Terrace
- 7:00 P.M. BANQUET
Grand Ballroom
FLOOR SHOW—Eduardo Martinez International Revue
DANCING—Larry Herman's Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1960

- 8:00 A.M. Governing Board Breakfast
(National Officers & Chairmen, Presidents or Delegates, Contest Directors of non-Auxiliary States.)
Texas Room

Packers Progressing in Humane Slaughter Methods

THE nation's meat-packing industry is making progress in placing in effect designated humane methods of slaughtering and handling livestock as required under the Humane Slaughter Law, according to a December 8 release of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In accordance with the new law, acceptable methods of livestock slaughter were designated earlier this year by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Packers offering meat products for sale to Federal agencies are required to comply with the law by July 1, 1960.

Since January 1959, about 20 million food animals have been slaughtered by meat packers using the designated methods, according to a report to USDA from R. T. Phillips, Humane Slaughter Advisory Committee member and executive director of the American Humane Association. Forty packers, he said,

have thus far received "seals of approval" awarded by the association for humane slaughtering. Mr. Phillips also reported that several States enacted humane slaughter laws this year and others considered similar legislation.

USDA researchers and technicians also noted progress during visits this fall to 10 packing plants that are experimenting with various methods of slaughter. Success with the slaughtering methods, they said, appeared to be directly dependent on proper restraint of the livestock, skilled and experienced plant personnel, proper functioning of equipment, and the delivery of calm animals to the slaughtering area. Visits to the plants were made in connection with research being conducted by USDA to aid smaller packers in adapting humane slaughter methods to their operations.

The research includes comparative

testing of various mechanical and electrical stunning instruments and studies of reactions of animals to determine the effects of stunning and to evaluate differences in results that are related to age, breeding, and species of the test animals. Other studies deal with techniques and equipment used in handling and restraining livestock before slaughter.

USDA research plans for the future include tests of additional stunning equipment and modifications of existing instruments, and tests of restraining equipment. Studies may also be made of the use of carbon dioxide for immediate anesthetization of individual animals. The plans call for publication of a report which will list suggested practical procedures for humane slaughter that may be utilized by small packers.

Lamb and wool is on the move with the Auxiliary



Arizona Scores a First

FOR the first time in their history, the Arizona Wool Growers and "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest had a booth at the Arizona State Fair, October 31 to November 11. Twenty thousand lamb recipes and one thousand "Make It Yourself With Wool" entry blanks were given away. Over four thousand people registered for the free, four-month-old lamb donated by the wool growers of Arizona.

The booth displayed pieces of woolens and district and State prizes for the wool contest. Also on display were home pressing tools. Pressing of wool was demonstrated and a lamb cooking film shown.

Some Arizona ladies posed at the booth for their picture (shown below). They are (left to right): Mrs. Pete Espil of Litchfield Park, Mrs. Carl Ellsworth of Queen Creek, Mrs. Phillip Echeverria of Buckeye, Mrs. O. C. Gifford of Phoenix, State publicity chairman for the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest; Mrs. Don Skousen of Phoenix, State contest director; Mrs. John Aleman of Buckeye, State Fair booth chairman.

Dear Friends:

I look ahead to the new year with a deep feeling of gratitude for the goals we have reached during the past year. My heart is full of appreciation for the outstanding accomplishments.

As the new year approaches, may we have renewed enthusiasm and the health and strength to successfully carry on our projects —EAT MORE LAMB and WEAR MORE WOOL!

May the new year bring us joy and happiness in all of our activities.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Delbert Chipman
Lamb Promotion Chairman

Utah Has Big Day

SEPTEMBER 12th marked a big day for the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary at the Utah State Fair.

Free lambburgers and a drink of orange juice were distributed to 335 4-H boys and girls. The Continental Baking Company joined with the Auxiliary by furnishing buns.

The 4-H'ers were identified by an appropriate ticket, made up by the Auxiliary, and previously issued by the State 4-H directors. This ticket entitled each to a lamburger and a drink of



Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah, presenting awards to Anderson twins for cooking lamb in 4-H meal preparation.

orange juice. Lamb recipe folders were also given out.

The boys and girls, as well as their leaders, were high in their praise for the treat.

In the evening Mrs. T. K. Swan, the State auxiliary president; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National and State Lamb Promotion chairman; and Mrs. J. W. Swan, State contest director, all attended the State 4-H Style Review held in the Youth Building at the fair grounds.

The Utah Auxiliary contributed \$100 to the 4-H to help pay the expense of the winning 4-H Meal Preparation Team to the 4-H Roundup in Denver. This has been a project of the Utah Auxiliary for the past two years.

This year MaRee and LaRee Anderson (twins) of Providence, Cache County, made up the top team. In addition to the Denver trip, they were

(Continued on page 38.)



Arizona fair booth. Names of ladies in the picture are given in story above.



4-H'ers sampling lambburgers at the Utah State Fair.

Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."
—Richard Baxter

THE Women's Auxiliary of the Montana Wool Growers was organized in 1947 with Mrs. Ed Whitworth, Dillon, as president. Following Mrs. Whitworth as president were: Mrs. W. L. Barrett, Great Falls; Mrs. Louis Undem, Florence; Mrs. Frank Fulton, Ismay; Mrs. Melvin Bartz, Ryegate; Mrs. Charles Eidel, Great Falls; and Mrs. J. M. McLeish, president in 1959.

Mrs. McLeish also acted as lamb promotion chairman during 1959. Her projects included a dinner at Hotel Rainbow in Great Falls for food service personnel and wives from Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Several lamb dishes were served smorgasbord style and drawings held for packages of varied cuts of lamb. Lamb recipe booklets were placed on the tables for guests' use in their homes and in the air base kitchens.

In August, during the North Montana State Fair, lamb shishabobs were handed to fair patrons pausing at the lamb-promotion booth in the Agriculture Building. Lamb was also donated for use in the 4-H Chuck Wagon.

During the October Teacher's Institute meetings in Great Falls, Mrs. McLeish addressed women working in the school lunch program and explained many uses for various lamb cuts in their yearly menus.

THE "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest has been conducted for the past 13 years in Montana. Mrs. Ed Whitworth, Dillon, was the first director.

Other contest directors have been: Mrs. W. L. Barrett, Great Falls; Mrs. Don Tavenner, Deer Lodge; Mrs. Dan Fulton, Ismay; Mrs. James Bompert, Helena; and Mrs. Charles Eidel, Great Falls, present director.

Montana has ten districts holding contests through October and November. Some outstanding work done by these districts is reported here:

District 3, Mrs. Roscoe Cornell, chairman. Mrs. Cornell arranged a large float advertising the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and entered it in two parades, winning prizes both times. The float, lavender and white, featured two girls, one modeling a 100 percent wool dress, the other shown seated at a sewing machine.

District 4, Mrs. Jack Eidel, chairman. A coke party was held in the summer with invitations sent to all 4-H members working in wool fabrics, and all

Mrs. Charles Eidel (Marie), Great Falls, State Director of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. Marie is married to a sheep raiser and has been active in the Auxiliary for many years. She is past president of the Montana Auxiliary, has been State Contest Director for three years and was district and county chairman for five years. Mrs. Eidel is also active in Girl Scouting and is president of the P.T.A. The Eideles have three children —14 years, 12 years and 18 months.



Montana

Billings *

in the new "Sky View Terrace" in the Billings airport, followed by attendance at a movie.

Other activities included dinner, luncheons, shopping tours. The girls were also guests at the convention ladies luncheon, banquet and Sheepman's Ball.

Contestants were roomed in the Hotel General Custer, with Mrs. Francis O'Connell as chaperone. Mrs. O'Connell is contest chairman in the Kalispell area.

Barbara Krenz of the Charles School of Charm and Modeling instructed the girls in modeling and stage make-up and was commentator for the annual style review held at 4 p.m. December 8, in the ballroom of the Northern Hotel.

Judges for the contest included Mrs. E. J. Donoviel, Seattle, educational supervisor for the Singer Sewing Machine Co.; Mrs. John Livingston, Great Falls, and Mrs. Ruth Sanderson, fashion buyer for the Hart-Albin Company of Billings.

Jeanne Belschner, Great Falls, senior division grand-prize winner, and Patricia Bumgarner, Belt, junior division winner, will represent Montana in the National finals.

Mrs. Dixon Resigns

MRS. Parm Dickson of Okanogan, Washington, first vice president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, has resigned due to prolonged poor health and on the advice of her doctor.

The Auxiliary members received this news with much regret, not only because of her poor health, but because of the loss to the Auxiliary of a very capable and devoted worker.

The Auxiliary extends appreciation of her many years of service to the organization and its program, and the hope that after a rest, she will be active again.

—Mrs. O. T. Evans, President

Thank You From Australia

THIS week something very wonderful happened!—Wonderful, because it has bridged the distance between Australia and America, and the 15,000 miles that separate us seem to have faded away. The mailman announced a few days ago that there was a package at the Department of Customs for us. We discovered that, after its three-month trip from the United States to Adelaide, the package (which arrived in perfect condition) contained a beautifully engraved silver tray—the wedding gift of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association. We were very thrilled! The tray itself is simply gorgeous, and the inscription will be one we shall both cherish forever.

I should like to express the deepest and most sincere appreciation for a gift that will always remain a constant reminder of the many happy years I have had with all of you. My own wish would be that I could write a personal "thank you" note to all. Because that just is not possible, I felt that this letter, expressing my deepest thanks, via the National Wool Grower, would be best.

I would like to tell you a little bit about Australia—what it is like living here and how little it differs from the United States.

Ever since Jim and I arrived, in early March, we've been extremely busy. Visiting the stations (ranches) is a "must," and, as a result, an average of four or five days every two weeks is spent in traveling. We both thoroughly enjoy it, however. While at the station, we drive around in the Land-Rover (Australian equivalent to the Jeep) with the manager to inspect pastoral conditions, dams and the condition of the sheep. Because all sheep run "under fence," and there are no herdsmen, a careful check on fencing is constantly made. While at a station, we always find time for hunting. In Australia, the kangaroo is fast overtaking the rabbit as the major menace, and often on a northern station Jim shoots up to 100 in a single day. The emus, too, are "enemies," for they eat (as do the kangaroos) the best feed and ruin the fences by leaping through them. In addition, the stations are still greater "hunter's paradises," with bands of wild goats (each band numbering in the hundreds), huge eagles, and the still-present rabbits by the



Front view of the A. J. McBride home in Adelaide, South Australia. The eight rooms, plus three bathrooms and a large pantry, are all on one floor. The main flower garden lies back of the house. The lawn there, Mrs. McBride writes, is bordered with 800 pansy plants. Also to be found are over 100 different rose bushes, all blooming about nine months of the year; hundreds of daffodils, "blue-eyed" white daisies, stocks, irises, tulips, hyacinths, geraniums and masses of other flowers. The garden walk goes through a 30-foot grape arbor and around the garden past many beautiful trees and flowering shrubs.

thousands—all of them greatly hampering efficient operation and so definitely on the "must-be-controlled" list. On one station we have four men who "rabbit" all year 'round—with an average of 1000 pair a week killed by them and sent to market. And still no indication that rabbits would ever be eliminated!

There's an entirely different type of sheep operation on another of Jim's stations. This is on Kangaroo Island, about a 30-minute flight from home. Here you do not find the kangaroos (as you might expect, from the name) but you do find Ohio-type pasture land. On this station we also run Red Poll cattle.

A station is supervised by a manager. He directs all those working there. I've learned a new word, too. A "jackaroo" is a young apprentice learning the sheep business. Ours do a little of everything, including riding a "motor bike" (our motorcycle) to round up the sheep! As a matter of fact, no horses are used for mustering on any of our stations. This is handled exclusively by motor bike and Land-Rover.

But life, for us, is not all "stations." Jim, as a Committeeman on the Adelaide Racing Club, plans every Saturday to revolve about the races. In this country, people from every walk of life are keen on racing and it, Australian football in winter and cricket in summer are the major sports. All of our

friends are enthusiastic about it, of course, and so each and every Saturday we can be found in the Committee Enclosure at the Race Course. When the races are held at the A. R. C., I am one of the six hostesses for visiting guests. It's really very nice—everyone is dressed in "Sunday best" and the social side (the luncheon, afternoon tea, visiting with friends, etc.) is every bit as important as which horses will win the race. We ourselves own two racehorses at present, and, of course, have "high hopes" for them.

For us, there never seem to be enough hours in a day. Jim has so many, many friends here—and every one has made me feel "at home." So, in order that I can aid in making visiting Americans feel as much a part of Australia as I do, I've joined the Australian-American Association. It's surprising how many Americans do live in Adelaide, or visit here. The Association holds "teas" occasionally to visit about "back home." Then, too, there are many visitors such as Supreme Court Justice Harlan, who was in Adelaide a few weeks ago, and the Association arranges luncheons, teas, dinners or some function in order that they may be "welcomed."

Of course, shopping is a major interest of all women—so I thought you'd like to know the difference between Australian and American stores. The streets here have a quite different appearance. The majority of stores have a sort of theatre marquee (verandas,

(Continued on page 33.)

Lamb Dish of the Month



Spaghetti With Lamb

EXCLUSIVE RECIPE FROM AMERICAN SHEEP PRODUCERS COUNCIL

SPAGHETTI is a great American favorite which can be varied many delicious ways if you have a good number of sauce recipes on hand. Among the tastiest of meat sauces to serve with spaghetti are those made with lamb. A quick sauce calls for balls of ground lamb seasoned with onion and celery salt simmered in a mushroom sauce for only twenty minutes. It's a good idea to keep in mind for days when lunch or dinner preparation time is at a premium. A second lamb sauce recipe is flavored with tomato, vegetables and herbs. Put both of these suggestions on your menus soon.

Spaghetti with Lamb Sauce (Makes 4 servings)

1 pound ground lamb
1 teaspoon onion salt
½ teaspoon celery salt
¼ teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1 10½ ounce can condensed cream of mushroom soup
½ cup milk
¼ cup chopped parsley
1 tablespoon salt
3 quarts boiling water
8 ounces spaghetti

Combine lamb, onion salt, celery salt, ¼ teaspoon salt and pepper; mix well. Shape into ¾-inch balls. Cook lamb balls over low heat until browned on all sides. Add mushroom soup, milk and parsley; mix well. Cover and cook over low heat 20 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Meanwhile, add 1 tablespoon salt to rapidly boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti so that water continues to boil. Cook uncovered, stirring occasionally, until tender. Drain in colander. Serve spaghetti with lamb balls and sauce.

Spaghetti and Lamb Balls (Makes 4 servings)

1 pound ground lamb
¼ cup coarsely chopped onion
½ cup chopped green pepper
2 8-ounce cans tomato sauce
½ teaspoon oregano
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
½ teaspoon rosemary
1 teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon salt
3 quarts boiling water
8 ounces spaghetti

Shape lamb into 2-inch balls. Cook over low heat until browned on all sides. Add onion and green pepper; cook 5 minutes. Combine tomato sauce, oregano, ½ teaspoon salt, pepper, rosemary and sugar; pour over lamb. Cook, covered, over low heat, 1 hour.

Meanwhile, add 1 tablespoon salt to rapidly boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti so that water continues to boil. Cook uncovered, stirring occasionally, until tender. Drain in colander. Serve with lamb balls and sauce.

Thank You . . .

(Continued from page 32.)

they call them) covering the sidewalk for the entire length of the store—so the avenue gives the appearance of a roof on either side of the street. The stores themselves sell typically American goods—much more so than English, I believe. Most of the brand-name products would be American. They do display them differently—no clear counters, as in America, but rather goods heaped on them, as we do in American stores when there is a sale. It gives the store a rather crowded appearance, as compared to ours. Price-wise, I think clothing is a little less expensive than in America.

As far as food is concerned, every radio program advertises products that are "copies of the American" item. Just yesterday I heard that the idea of "honey graham crackers had arrived from America," and some local bakery was about to make them. This is the first "graham cracker" to reach here, but I can think of only a handful of other items that I haven't been able to find on the shelves.

Clothing styles are the same as ours—and Vogue and Harpers Bazaar are as much an Australian fashion guide as an American one. The women follow American fashion news and very definitely are "in fashion."

Life over here is at a somewhat slower pace than the one that we Americans are accustomed to. Everyone seems to enjoy life, and the sense of humor is the same as ours. Barbecues, picnics, afternoon teas, cocktail parties after the races—all are very essential to life here.

I think of you all so often, miss you so much, and both Jim and I are hoping we'll see many of you visiting us in Australia in the not too distant future.

—Mary North McBride
(Mrs. A. J. McBride)

Improved Outlook for Wool Likely in 1960

December 22, 1959

THE wool market for 1960 appears to be opening auspiciously. This statement is prompted by the keen interest in lambs wool and the prices at which it is moving.

A "hot" market developed in the Imperial Valley in California during the early part of December. As high as 52.8 cents was paid for lambs wool there. From that point prices ranged down to 43 cents, with different clips selling at 47.5, 50 and 52 cents.

Some 400,000 pounds of lambs wool has also been taken in the Portland, Oregon, area at 41 to 45 cents. Some of the big clips went at 42 cents.

Several small lots of lambs wool, about 18,000 pounds altogether, were also picked up in Denver at 42 cents a pound.

Contracting of the Texas spring wool clip is reported under way. A press report of December 11 stated that possibly 400,000 pounds had been contracted. Most of this volume was lambs wool with a price tag of 50 cents per pound. However, some 12 months' wool was said to have been contracted at estimated clean prices of \$1.15 and \$1.20.

The big Texas activity has been in mohair. Contract prices at mid-month on kid hair ran from \$1.26½ to \$1.31½. On adult hair the price was \$1.01½. It was estimated at that time that about 40 percent of the spring mohair clip was under contract. The demand has quieted down recently.

Little of the 1959 wool remains. Available stocks of such wool, according to the Daily News Record of December 21, are so small that most trade sources in Boston have discounted them for the rest of the season. A recent estimate of unsold wool in growers' and dealers' hands stands at five million grease pounds, and that was thought to be on the high side. Undoubtedly sales since then have lowered the tonnage.

The situation in Boston, where wool is becoming very scarce, makes it difficult, our reporter says, to quote prices in a general way. At the middle of the month, graded fine wool was selling between \$1.25 and \$1.30 clean; half blood between \$1.22 and \$1.25 clean; three-eighths between \$1.15 and \$1.17;

quarter blood between \$1.10 and \$1.12. Manufacturers were said to be very busy and the above quotations are given as being in line with those that they can profitably pay.

"Despite the apparent lack of wool, processors here (Boston) say there is very little chance of a real shortage," reports the Daily News Record of December 21. "Topmakers, for example, say that while their stocks of domestic wool might become tight, they have made purchases of foreign wool that call for delivery here during the first few months of 1960."

Of course, the assumption may be made that in the present situation of

tight supplies and increasing consumption every effort will be made by wool purchasers to keep the market steady. There seems to be general agreement, however, that a real squeeze on quarter blood wools might develop, should the demand rise at all.

That wool consumption generally is increasing cannot be denied; statistics show that it is. During the first nine months (January-September) of 1959, mill consumption in this country rose to 332 million pounds. This was 40 percent above the previous year's low level. This increase combined with a 16 percent advance in wool use in the United Kingdom is the basis for the expectation, voiced by the Foreign Agricultural Service, that 1959 would set a record. The year's figures are not yet available. However, the weekly apparel use of wool during October (5,172,000 pounds) was higher than for September (5,109,000 pounds) this year as well as for October 1958, when the weekly rate stood at 4,234,000 pounds.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18, 1959

| | Clean Basis Prices | Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| | | % | % | % |
| GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1) | | | | |
| Fine: | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.... | \$1.25—1.30 | 56 | \$.55— .57 | 59 \$.51— .53 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.20—1.25 | 55 | .54— .56 | 60 .48— .50 |
| *Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing. | 1.10 1.15 | 56 | .48— .51 | 61 .43— .45 |
| One-half Blood: | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.... | 1.20—1.26 | 51 | .59— .62 | 54 .55— .58 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.15—1.20 | 52 | .55— .58 | 55 .52— .54 |
| Three-eighths Blood: | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.... | 1.15—1.20 | 48 | .60— .62 | 51 .56— .59 |
| *Ave. French Combing..... | 1.05—1.10 | 49 | .54— .56 | 52 .50— .53 |
| One-quarter Blood: | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.... | 1.08—1.15 | 46 | .58— .62 | 48 .56— .60 |
| *Ave. French Combing..... | 1.00—1.05 | 47 | .53— .56 | 49 .51— .54 |
| Low-quarter Blood: | | | | |
| *Common & Braid: | 1.00—1.05 | 41 | .59— .62 | 43 .57— .60 |
| | .95—1.00 | 40 | .57— .60 | 42 .55— .58 |

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|-------------|
| Fine: | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.... | 1.20—1.25 | 57 | .52— .54 | 59 .49— .51 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.10—1.20 | 59 | .45— .49 | 61 .43— .47 |

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|-------------|
| Fine: | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.30—1.35 | 54 | .60— .62 | 58 .55— .57 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.25—1.30 | 55 | .56— .59 | 59 .51— .53 |
| *Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing. | 1.15—1.20 | 57 | .49— .52 | 61 .45— .47 |
| 8 Months (1" and over)..... | 1.10—1.15 | 55 | .50— .52 | 58 .46— .48 |
| *Fall (%" and over)..... | 1.05—1.10 | 56 | .46— .49 | 59 .43— .45 |

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

Another factor in the improved outlook for wool is found in the fact that Australian wool markets closed the first half of their 1959-60 auction series on December 17 on a strong tone. Almost complete recovery from the slump the early part of the series had been made and prices were within a few cents of opening levels.

USDA's Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market of December 18, 1959, includes this statement: "Mid-week cables from Australia indicated the markets were animated and prices advanced par to 2½ percent. Eastern Europe, Japan and England were the principal operators. The Cape markets were firm and unchanged under general competition. New Zealand quotations advanced about 2½ percent with China dominating the market for medium and coarse crossbred wools with keen competition from the Continent, Bradford and Japan. The South American markets were generally slow but Argentine carpet wool prices continued strong."

The Daily News Record, on December 18, 1959, reported prices paid at Australian points as follows: (Prices are on a clean basis, landed Boston, with duty of 25½ cents a pound paid.)

| Type | Adelaide | Brisbane |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| 55 (64-70s wp) | | \$1.58 |
| 62 (64s wp) | \$1.51 | 1.53 |
| 63 (60-64s wp) | 1.46 | 1.49 |
| 78 (64s good-av) | 1.48 | 1.51 |
| 64 (60s wp) | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| 80 (60s good-av) | 1.38 | 1.48 |
| 423-2 (58-60s) | 1.39 | |
| 424-3 (56-58s) | 1.32 | |
| 425-4 (50-56s) | 1.27 | |

Imports, as well as wool consumption, have been rising. For the 1958-59 period the United States received 290 million pounds of wool from the five major producing areas of the world, compared with 163 million pounds the previous year. Of interest is the fact that Argentina supplied a major part of U. S. wool imports—some 103 million pounds. Other imports were as follows: 43 million pounds from Australia; 89 million from New Zealand; 38 million from South Africa, and 17 million from Uruguay. The figures are on an actual weight basis.

Western Wool Sales and Contracting

In addition to the activity covered in the opening paragraphs of this report, sales of 1959 and 1958 wools were made during December as follows:

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA:

A lot of wools in the Intermountain area moved during the month on the basis of \$1.22, clean, landed Boston. Grease prices ranged from 42 to 52 cents. These wools were crossbred wools in original bags, largely half

blood with some fine. Toward the end of the month some fine staple wool sold at \$1.30, clean, landed Boston. This is the first interest shown in fine wool for some time, it is said.

OREGON:

Only about 250,000 pounds of wool is estimated left in the Portland area. The Pacific Wool Growers sold a carload of Valley braid and low quarter blood wool at 59 cents, delivered East. Some halfblood clips brought \$1.25 and \$1.20, clean, landed Boston. Some fine wool also sold at \$1.22 on that basis.

WYOMING:

At mid-December it was estimated that some of the larger operators in southern and eastern Wyoming still held about a million pounds of wool. That was all the wool left in that State except the small volume at the warehouses of the two largest marketing groups. The Wyoming Wool Marketing Association reported they were about

95 percent sold and would probably be sold out by the middle of January.

Recent sales in Wyoming included 88,000 pounds of three-eighths and half blood 1959 ewes wool, original bag, sold for immediate delivery at 52.63 cents on a grease basis, landed Boston. For some 35,000 pounds of fine, relatively heavy shrinking wools, 43.78 cents was paid on a delivered Boston basis. About 45,000 pounds of tags brought 16 cents and a similar amount of crutchings, 21 cents, delivered Boston.

At Casper a sale of 90,000 pounds of 1958 ewes wool was reported at 52.02 cents, per grease pound, delivered Boston. This wool ran about 85 percent fine and 15 percent half blood and had an estimated shrinkage of 60 percent.

Some 40,000 pounds of 1959 ewes wool, original bag, brought 50 cents per grease pound, f.o.b. Douglas.

Late in the month one of the large Wyoming clips, some 300,000 pounds, sold at 45½ cents. This was crossbred wool on the coarse side.

Life in Alaska

Wool Growing in Our Northernmost State

Dear Mr. Josendal:

We were happy to receive your letter of November 5 thanking us and other Alaskan wool producers for our support in the recent lamb and wool referendum. We were all only too glad to have an opportunity to support these programs.

Few people in the south 48 States realize that we are really WOOL producers, probably the only ones in the United States. Personally, over 95 percent of our gross income comes from the sale of wool. It is doubtful if any members of your association can say as much. We sell no lambs. We do sell a few old wethers as mutton. We have a small herd of cattle, about 70 head, and sell some beef. Our livelihood, however, comes from the production and sale of wool. So, of course, we are vitally interested in the promotion of wool. The other major wool producers of the Aleutian Islands are not as dependent on wool as we are as they have outside interests; in fact their wool operations out here are in the nature of sidelines. None of them live on their ranches.

Our operation is so different from stateside methods that it is difficult to explain. We do not feed; our stock runs out on the open range the year round. We have very little snow; we had a couple of inches last week but it is all gone now. It doesn't get cold. In 10 years the coldest we have seen is nine

degrees above zero. Last winter the coldest night was 16 above zero. It never gets warm here either. Three days last summer the temperature reached 60 degrees; one day it was 66 degrees. Winds of 75 to 100 miles per hour are not at all unusual.

All freight must come from Seattle to Nikolski, a distance of about 3,000 miles, and in many instances the freight is from 100 to 200 percent of the cost of the item. Until two years ago we had mail but once each month; in fact, in 1950 we only had mail twice in seven months. The nearest doctor, lawyer, beer parlor, beauty parlor, church, show, T. V., etc., are 970 miles away.

Our daughter was five years old before she ever saw a car, telephone, tree or any of the other things children take for granted. She saw only one white woman other than her mother.

There is not a tree or a bush on any of these islands, just grass—thousands of acres of just grass. It is my opinion that some day just about every island in this chain will have its quota of livestock. I don't know of any other place where the costs of production are so low once you get started. A person can run 4,000 head of sheep and make a profit on the wool alone. We have done it for 10 years.

Very truly yours,
Arthur J. Harris
Nikolski Village
Umnak Island, Alaska



SWIMWEAR is enjoying a complementary surge in business with the resounding growth of swimming as a backyard sport. Total production of swimwear for men, women and children in 1958 was 42,432,000 units, an increase of 60.8 percent over the volume for 1952. The anticipated number of new pools this year is 70,000, of which 76 percent are residential types. In ten years the permanent pools installed in this country have increased from 11,000 to 250,000, with adult-size portable pools reaching the millions.

As entertaining and family recreation became centered more and more around the pool, the obvious trend is for larger swimsuit wardrobes, and the woolknit suit is increasingly important for its role as real swimming wear. The slow-drying feature of wool is no longer considered a drawback since the increased water activity has outdated single suit ownership. Permanent mothproofing has removed the last obstacle to complete acceptance of wool swimwear.

The emphasis on swimming has introduced a new generation to the superior advantages of practicality, wearability and style of in-the-water wools. Swimmers who were sold on wool in the past are overjoyed at its resurgence. The younger generation, becoming acquainted with wool for the first time, prefers it because of the second-skin flexible ease the live, elastic fiber provides.

For the past seven years, Woolknit Associates has been persuading swimwear manufacturers to use all-American wool for a special group of swimsuits. Thus far designers of women's suits have been very successful with knitted wools, but menswear firms have been slow to adopt the wool fiber, although those who have used wool on men's swimming trunks have been successful. Despite the demand from sportswear buyers for children's woolknit tank suit for camp, etc., additional promotion is needed for this segment as there is a complete absence today of wool bathing suits for children.

It would help the cause considerably if everyone interested in the promotion of all-American wool would insist upon, and actually have the buyer of their local store place a special order for

wool swimsuits. Tell them that there is a demand and that your family and friends want to wear wool for swimming. When the merchandise is stocked by retailers, there is never a problem of moving it.

During the resort and summer seasons, retailers receive requests for wool suits. The demand is stimulated by extensive editorials in local town newspapers and national consumer magazines. Life, Vogue, Sports Illustrated, and Harper's Bazaar have been recommending our woolknit suits in every major editorial on swimwear. Sports Illustrated showed men's woolknit swim trunks and feel that they are the only suitable garments for serious water sports. (Note color pages in Vogue, November 15, that illustrated women's swimwear on a long bulky wool tunic sweater for the beach.)

Progressive retailers catering to the fashion and quality conscious demands of their customers by featuring woolknit swimsuits are realizing a gratifying increase in sales. One Fifth Avenue store dedicated to wool swim-

wear reports a one-third increase in volume this year over the previous season.

Paramount among the reasons for the popularity of all-American wool swimwear are:

1. Wool guarantees satisfaction, in its superb non-slip fit, its supple give and take with swift swimming strokes, its sleek lines that never become rumpled or baggy.

2. Wool is a protector of health, never feels cold or clammy even though soaking wet because of its ability to absorb great quantities of water.

3. Woolknit suits are supremely flattering, the resilient fiber molding and shaping the body contours.

4. The wool fiber has a spring and bounce that endows a woolknit suit with a wide adjustability to sizes. Loss or gain of a few pounds makes no difference in the supple fit. And the pool hostess finds that this flexibility is a great boon in providing a suit for unprepared guests.

Food Fair Stores acquire Denver packing plant

Fryer & Stillman, meat packing plant of Denver, was recently acquired by Food Fair Stores on a 10-year lease arrangement. One of the nation's largest food chains, Food Fair Stores operates 250 supermarkets and a meat packing plant in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

An executive of Swift and Company, during the Consent Decree trial in Chicago the last week of November, testified that their sales to Food Fair Stores had been cut severely since that firm acquired the Denver packing plant. Swift cited this as a sound argument for modification of the Packers Consent Decree to permit packers to enter the retail field.

A rumor is also current that legislation will be introduced at the next session of Congress to prevent vertical integration in the food industry.

Utah sheep to Ecuador

Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, will ship eight Rambouillet rams and 62 ewes to Quito, Ecuador, according to a recent press release. The purchase was made by Guy Boothby, Australian sheep expert and sheep improvement technician for the United Nations.



Checkerboard Art in Wool Swimsuit

COPPERWEED

Eleventh Of A Series Of Articles On How To Reduce Livestock Poisoning

CATTLE and sheep may be poisoned by feeding on copperweed *Oxytenia acerosa*, when other feed is scarce. Cattle are likely to eat the plants in the fall, when they are being trailed from the summer range; sheep are occasionally poisoned in the fall and winter by eating dry leaves that have fallen to the ground. Most losses occur in cattle. Copperweed is dangerous at all times, but leaves are particularly toxic at maturity.

Where and When It Grows

Copperweed is found in the Colorado River drainage area—from southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah to southern California. The plants grow along old stream beds or gullies, where moisture is plentiful and the soils are usually high in salt.

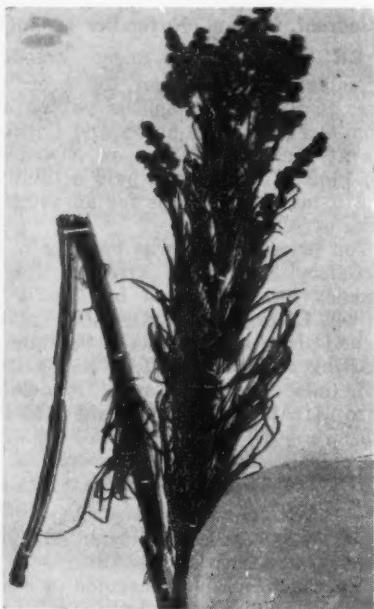
Copperweed is a perennial plant; it starts growth in the spring, and the flowers appear during July and August.

How It Affects Livestock

A 100-pound animal will usually die in one to three days if it eats about a half-pound of green copperweed leaves.

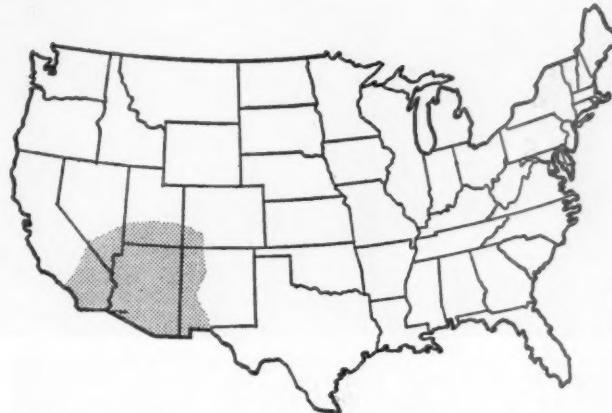
The following are symptoms of copperweed poisoning:

1. Loss of appetite



Copperweed may reach a height of three to five feet. A large number of stems usually grow from the crown, and show little branching. The leaves are deeply cut into three or five long, narrow sections. The small flowering heads are orange-yellow when mature. It belongs to the sunflower family.

January, 1960



Copperweed is prevalent in the Colorado River drainage area—from southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah to southern California.

2. Depression
3. Weakness
4. Usually some struggling
5. Coma

How to Reduce Livestock Losses

Animals will seldom eat a toxic amount of copperweed if other forage is available. To reduce losses, provide adequate forage at all times. This can be done by careful herding and good range management. Supplemental feeding is beneficial before animals are driven through heavily infested copperweed ranges.

There is no effective treatment for copperweed poisoning. On some ranges, it may be practicable to eradicate the plants by grubbing.

Where to Obtain More Information

Livestockmen may obtain more information on copperweed poisoning by contacting county agricultural agents, or by writing to State agricultural experiment stations or the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A veterinarian should be consulted if questions arise concerning affected animals.

Controlling Losses from Poisonous Plants^[1]

THE most effective method for the control of losses from poisonous plants, and one that has been used successfully in many cases, is the eradication of such plants from pastures or ranges where losses occur. In each case, however, the cost of eradication, which may require work over a period of years, should be checked against the benefits to be derived. Plowing and cultivation will usually accomplish complete eradication, but in areas such as the grazing lands of the West this method is not feasible. When eradication is attempted in these areas it is necessary to remove the plants by hand, by pulling or grubbing, which is a slow and expensive procedure even under the most favorable conditions.

In the Western States many poisonous plants have such a wide distribution over grazing areas of limited value that the cost of eradication would be much greater than the benefits. How-

ever, larger areas could be made safe for livestock by removing the toxic plants from limited areas, including trails and watering places, and such a procedure would be considered practicable. Its value has been demonstrated especially in larkspur eradication. The method employed in eradication will depend upon the character and growth habits of the species involved, their association with other plants, and the type of soil upon which they grow.

Where eradication of poisonous plants is impractical, it is necessary to work out a system of pasture and range management that will permit utilization of the forage crop without causing excessive livestock losses. This is largely a matter of preventing overgrazing. If a sufficient supply of desirable forage is available, less toxic material will be eaten.

^[1]From 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy."



This is the champion Columbia bred yearling ewe at the Golden Spike Live Stock Show. Earl Butler, Pray, Montana (right) paid \$500 for this bred ewe to the Utah State University at Logan. Doyle Matthews, USU animal husbandman is holding the ewe.

Golden Spike Livestock Awards

Ogden, Utah, November 13-21, 1959

Champion Columbia ram—Charles Bosshardt and Son, Beryl, Utah; reserve champion ram—William B. Mace, Fillmore, Utah.

Champion Columbia ewe—Utah State University, Logan, Utah; reserve champion ewe—Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Champion Hampshire ram—Hidden Valley Ranch, LeGrand, California; reserve champion ram—Matthews Brothers Livestock Company, Ovid, Idaho.

Champion Hampshire ewe—Utah

State University; reserve champion ewe—Hidden Valley Ranch.

Champion and reserve champion Rambouillet rams—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California.

Champion and reserve champion Rambouillet ewes—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California.

Champion and reserve champion Suffolk rams—Green Valley Ranch, Winters, California.

Champion Suffolk ewe—Green Valley Ranch; reserve champion ewe—Morris Powell, Craig, Colorado.

Champion fat lamb, a Southdown, was shown by Don Evans, Delta, Utah.

Columbia Bred Ewe Sale

November 16, 1959, Ogden, Utah

THE champion Columbia bred yearling ewe sold at \$500 at the sale held in conjunction with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show. The ewe came from Utah State University at Logan and Earl Butler of Pray, Montana, was the successful bidder.

The second high price in the sales of single yearlings was \$150, paid by Ron Jeppesen of Mantua, Utah, to Byron Killian of Salem, Utah.

The average on the 14 single yearling ewes was \$124.21, as against \$133 on 18 head in 1958.

Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork sold the champion pen of three yearling ewes to Ralph Hansen, Huntsville, Utah

at \$165. The average on the 9 pens sold was \$80.50. In 1958, 36 pens sold at an average of \$75.

Sieverts Bros. of Salt Lake City bought the top-price single ewe lamb from Pete and Garth Thomas of Malad, Idaho, at \$115. For the only pen of three ewe lambs sold, Vern Chipman of American Fork, Utah, paid the Thomas firm \$80 per head.

The average on the 47 Columbia ewes sold was \$94.62. Last year 75 ewes made an average of \$81.42.

Terry Maddux of Bakersfield, California, sold a Columbia yearling ram to Sieverts Bros. for \$200, and Carroll Noble of Cora, Wyoming, paid \$160 to Mark B. Hanson for a ram lamb.

Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale

November 16, 1959, Ogden, Utah

TWELVE yearling Suffolk bred ewes sold singly averaged \$98.16 at the sale sponsored by the Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Association and held in conjunction with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show. Last year's average on the same number of animals was \$99.

Top price of \$200 was paid by Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah, for the champion ewe of Green Valley Ranch, Winters, California. Two sales were made at \$150 each by Olsen Bros. of Spanish Fork and Angel Caras. Purchasers were Larry Memmott of Woods Cross, Utah, and Clarence Kingston of Ogden.

Fourteen pens of three yearling bred ewes made an average of \$62.14, compared with \$93 on 17 pens in 1958. Angel Caras & Sons received the top figure, \$120 per head, for a pen sold to Jack Coddington of American Fork, Utah.

Three single ewe lambs averaged \$38.34. Farrell & Farrell Wankier of Levan, Utah, sold the high lamb to Clyde Hirst of Paradise, Utah, at \$45. The Wankiers also sold the top pen of three lambs at \$40. Purchaser was Major B. Godsol, Dixon, California.

The 65 bred ewes sold in the sale averaged \$65.80. In last year's event, 69 head averaged \$93.

Oregon Purebred Sale

Rickreal, Oregon, November 14, 1959

OREGON Purebred Sheep Breeders offered 159 of their top breeding ewes to some 400 potential purchasers from Oregon, Washington and California at Rickreal, Oregon on November 14, 1959. Forty buyers paid a total of \$9,875 for the 159 ewes for an average price of \$62.10.

Top price of \$165 was paid by L. E. McCaleb, Monmouth, Oregon, for a Romney ewe consigned by Morris L. Culver, Cottage Grove, Oregon. Taking second-place honors was a Southdown yearling ewe consigned by Eldon Ridell, Independence, Oregon. Pamela J. Ford, Arcata, California, paid \$160 for the ewe.

Utah Has Big Day . . .

(Continued from page 30.) awarded a meat thermometer and stationery kits from the Auxiliary.

Awards were also presented in other divisions of 4-H activities.

The Utah State Fair Blue Ribbon winners were invited to enter the State Fashion Contest on January 14 at the Hotel Utah. County Blue Ribbon winners also have been invited but must pay their own expenses.

International Livestock Awards

Chicago, Illinois

November 27 to December 5, 1959

Cheviots:—Champion ram, Alvin L. Helms, Belleville, Illinois. Reserve champion ram and champion and reserve champion ewe, Mrs. David McDowell, Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Columbias:—Champion and reserve champion ram and ewe, R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado. Champion ewe, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Corriedales:—Champion ram, A. O. Murray & Sons, Joliet, Illinois. Reserve champion ram, H. W. Ferguson, Van Wert, Ohio. Champion ewe, Castalia Farms, Inc., Castalia, Ohio. Reserve champion ewe, Carl H. Dunbar, Bushnell, Illinois.

Dorsets:—Champion ram and ewe, Warren C. Squires, Chesterville, Ohio. Reserve champion ram, Eldred B. Heisel, Hilliard, Ohio. Reserve champion ewe, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

Hampshires:—Champion ram, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Hegemeier Sheep Farms, Kirkland, Illinois. Reserve champion ewe, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Oxfords:—Champion ram and ewe, Guy Roehrig & Sons, Bourbon, Indiana. Reserve champion ram, Emke Brothers, Elmwood, Ontario, Canada. Reserve champion ewe, Charles Dooley, Gurnee, Illinois.

Rambouillet:—Champion and reserve champion ewe, Oren A. Wright & Son, Greenwood, Indiana. Champion ewe, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Shropshires:—Champion ram and reserve champion ewe, Latimer & Son, Warsaw, Indiana. Reserve champion ram, E. P. Trittschuh & Son, Lewisburg, Ohio. Champion ewe, Double "O" Stock Farm, Marion, Indiana.

Southdowns:—Champion ram and ewe, Duron Howard, Mulhall, Oklahoma. Reserve champion ram, Pratt Brothers, Cropsey, Illinois. Reserve champion ewe, Francis Bope, Rushville, Ohio.

Suffolks:—Champion ram, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota. Reserve champion ram, Betty Hays, Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Champion and reserve champion ewe, Hegemeier Sheep Farm, Kirkland, Illinois.



Shown above is the University of Nebraska team who tied with North Dakota Agricultural College for first place in lamb judging in the Intercollegiate Meat Judging Contest at the International Livestock Exposition. L. to r., Charles H. Adams, coach; C. Keith Smith; Eli Thomssen, Jr.; James H. Ray and Jerry Meyers (alternate). The contest is sponsored by the National Live Stock & Meat Board and the lamb judging plaque is awarded by the National Wool Growers Association in memory of F. R. Marshall, NWGA secretary from 1920 to 1943. Oklahoma State University took first place in the entire meat judging contest.

Fat Lamb Division

Wethers:—Grand champion wether, a 95-pound Southdown, exhibited by Aime F. Real, Kerrville, Texas. The price, \$6.75 per pound, was the fifth highest in the International and was \$1.25 under the all-time high of \$8 paid in 1954. Reserve grand champion wether, a Hampshire exhibited by the University of Kentucky, Lexington. Grand champion pen of three wether lambs, Southdowns, shown by Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. Reserve grand champion pen of three wether lambs, Shropshires, exhibited by Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Truckloads of lambs:—Grand champion, Southdowns, entered by Doak Brothers, Hallsville, Missouri. Reserve grand champion entered by Wetzel Sisters, Ithaca, Michigan.

Sheep Carcass on Hoof:—Champion, Purdue University Farm, Lafayette, Indiana, on a 95-pound Southdown. Reserve champion, Clyde F. Simms, Albion, Illinois, on a 100-pound Crossbred.

Lamb Carcass Contest

Lamb carcasses are evaluated on the basis of conformation and meatiness as evidenced in thickness of leg, and in width and fulness of loins and racks. Excessively fat carcasses are severely discounted, yet enough fat is required to provide marbling in the lean meat. The grand champion was exhibited by

Robert B. Outhouse of Lafayette, Indiana. The Judging Committee headed by Professor L. J. Bratzler (Michigan State University), made these remarks about the grand champion carcass: "Very meaty dressed lamb of excellent quality."

The reserve grand champion was exhibited by Kathleen Sprinkle of Monticello, Illinois. Byron Dixon of Chiappetti Bros., Chicago, a member of the Judging Committee, had these remarks about this lamb carcass: "This dressed lamb showed excellent quality of meat."

Wool Show

Grand Champion Fleece of the Show: Herriott & Hampton, Seymour, Illinois.

Reserve Grand Champion Fleece of the Show: E. E. Nye and Son, Jonesville, Michigan.

Champion Purebred Fleece: Herriott & Hampton, Seymour, Illinois.

Reserve Champion Purebred Fleece: E. E. Nye and Son, Jonesville, Michigan.

Market Wools from Territory States:—Champion fleece, Circle F. Ranch, Roswell, New Mexico. Reserve champion fleece: J. L. Merritt, Yeso, New Mexico.

Market Wools from Fleece States:—Champion fleece, University of Illinois, Urbana. Reserve champion fleece, Doris Herter, Saline, Michigan.



Lamb market report—Dec.

Lamb Market Records Erratic Price Fluctuations

December 21, 1959

UP-and-down fluctuations in slaughter prices during December make it difficult to determine a price trend. Generally market prices could be classified as steady to weak, following the sharp November break in lamb prices.

Weaker wholesale prices increased receipts and uneven marketings had a depressing effect on lamb prices. Extra heavy total receipts were noted during the early part of the week and lighter receipts at the end. This wide fluctuation in numbers sold caused a like fluctuation in prices.

Most of the sheep industry is looking forward to the January 4th suspension of lamb grading. They believe that after the transition period, consumers will be able to purchase lamb carrying less undesirable waste fat.

A decrease in lamb shipments to the North Central States indicates increased lamb feeding activity in the western region. Most of the western fed lambs go directly to the feedlot and will be fattened in a shorter period of time than the corn belt lambs, thus possibly creating an earlier movement of fed lambs and causing an earlier seasonal decrease in lamb marketings in early 1960. Corn belt lambs are generally used to clean up stocks etc. before entering the feedlot, and, therefore, making a later return to the market as slaughter lambs.

Drought conditions in many of the Western States are severe. Grazing conditions, according to USDA figures, suffered one of the sharpest November and early December declines on record. These poor grazing conditions will require heavier winter use of supplemental feed thus reflecting sharp increases in hay prices. These drought conditions are also bringing about increased marketings of sheep that would not take place under normal range conditions.

Shorn slaughter offerings continued to increase as more and more fed lambs hit the market. A widening in the spread between wooled and shorn offerings was noted as the shorn price dropped 50 cents to \$1 per cwt.

Imports of mutton have increased from 17,174,000 pounds in 1958 to 38,537,000 for the first nine months of 1959. This has no doubt been a strong

contributing factor to cull ewe prices \$2 to \$3 below the 1958 level. Slaughter ewe prices in December, however, did remain steady and in certain cases showed some strength.

A weakened wholesale market was noted as prices for choice and prime carcasses declined generally \$1. On December 21 choice lamb carcasses weighing 55 pounds and less were selling on the New York market at \$37 to \$43. Choice 55-to 65-pound carcasses were bringing \$36 to \$40 and good grade carcasses of all weights were selling at \$36 to \$41.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early December: A shipment of two loads of choice slaughter lambs with number one fall-shorn pelts sold at \$18 to \$18.50. Another load brought \$18 delivered while still three more loads weighing under 110 pounds brought \$17 to \$17.50. Three loads of 115-to 120-pound good and choice shorn lambs with number one fall-shorn pelts sold at \$16.25, for further finishing. In the southern part of California two loads of choice 93-to 98-pound fall-shorn fed lambs sold at \$18.50 and two to three loads of mostly choice, under 110 pounders, with number one and two pelts sold at \$18. A band of 700 head

of choice 115-to 118-pound fall-shorn fed offerings sold at \$17. Several loads of good to mostly choice 93-to 118-pound shorn slaughter lambs with number two fall-shorn pelts sold at \$17 to \$18.50.

Mid-December: Nearly nine loads of mostly choice around 100-to 110-pound slaughter lambs with fall-shorn pelts sold at \$17.50 to \$18. Three loads of good and choice brought \$17. A load of choice 105-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$18, while five loads of mostly choice fall-shorn lambs sold at \$17.50. Around three loads of mixed good and choice pellet-fed lambs sold at \$17. These lambs were carrying number one and two pelts. Around five loads of choice slaughter lambs with fall-shorn pelts sold at \$16.50 to \$17. Those bringing \$16.50 were expected to weigh over 115 pounds. Some nine loads of good but mostly choice 100-to 115-pound slaughter lambs carrying number one to full-wool pelts sold at \$16.50 to \$17.50.

COLORADO

Early December: A band of some 600 to 700 head of good to mostly choice wooled slaughter lambs sold in the San Luis Valley at \$18.50 to be delivered to a nearby packing plant, and weighed off trucks. In the Arkansas Valley 10 to 12 loads under 105 pounds, reportedly sold at \$18.25 to \$18.50 for Denver delivery. In northern Colorado six loads of good and choice wooled fed lambs

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

| | 1959 | 1958 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Week Ended..... | Dec. 19 | Dec. 20 |
| Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter to Date..... | 11,607,521 | 10,505,733 |
| Slaughter at Major Centers..... | 210,394 | 179,348 |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled): | | |
| Choice and Prime..... | \$17.55* | \$19.10 |
| Good and Choice..... | 17.23 | 18.60 |
| New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices: | | |
| Prime, 45-55 pounds..... | 41.80 | 44.70 |
| Choice, 45-55 pounds..... | 39.85 | 42.75 |
| Good, All Weights..... | 39.30 | 42.00 |

Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

| | 1959 | 1958 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 1,462,000 | 1,302,000 |
| Calves | 438,000 | 441,000 |
| Hogs | 6,337,000 | 5,258,000 |
| Sheep and Lambs..... | 1,070,000 | 883,000 |

*Choice only; no quotations on Prime.

weighing under 108 pounds sold at \$18.25 to \$18.50, while two loads of the same grade weighing under 106 pounds shorn, sold at \$17 to \$17.25. In the San Luis Valley four to five loads of good and choice 100-to 105-pound fed lambs were delivered to Denver at \$17.75 to \$18.25.

Mid-December: In northern Colorado three loads of good and choice 106-to 108-pound fed lambs sold at \$18 to \$18.25. Several loads of good and choice lambs off wheat in eastern Colorado were reported to have sold at \$18 to \$18.25 delivered to Denver. Also in northern Colorado around three loads of good and choice 106-to 108-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$18 to \$18.25. At least 10 loads of good to mostly choice 102-to 108-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17.75 to \$18, while two loads of choice, shorn slaughter lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$17.

Ewes: In the South Park area a string of 1,700 head of mixed breeding and feeding ewes were delivered to Denver at \$5.75.

IDAH0

Early December: A string of 1,700 head of choice and prime 112-to 113-pound fed lambs sold at \$17.25. Another string of 1,100 head of mostly choice 104-to 106-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$17.50.

A band of 4,400 head of choice 112-to 115-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$16.50 to \$17. A string of 1,450 head of slaughter lambs weighing 114 pounds sold at \$16. The feeder end of the string weighed out at 99 pounds. Around three loads of mostly choice 98-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$18. Some 44 loads of mostly choice 100-to 110-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.50. A band amounting to about four loads of slaughter lambs weighing over 110 pounds sold at \$16.50 while a string of 1,500 head mostly choice 112-to 113-pound lambs sold at \$16.50. Some 1,400 head of good and choice slaughter lambs with number one pelts and weighing 113-to 115 pounds sold at \$16.25.

Mid-December: A band of 5,000 head of good to mostly choice 100-to 112-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.25. Some 11 loads of mostly choice 100-to 108-pound fed wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$18 while around six loads of mostly choice 114-to 115-pounders sold at \$16.50. A string of 450 head good and choice 90-to 98-pound fleshy feeder lambs sold at \$15.70.

Ewes: In mid-December a string of 300 head 107-pound whitefaced ewe lambs sold at \$20.

NEW MEXICO

Early December: A load of mostly good 110-pound shorn fed lambs with number one pelts sold at \$15.05 while several strings of 60-to 75-pound feeder lambs sold at \$15.50 to \$16.50.

NEVADA

Early December: Around three loads of mostly choice 108-to 111-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$18.

OREGON

Early December: Some seven loads of mostly choice 100-to 105-pound slaughter lambs with number one pelts sold at \$18.25 to \$19.25 delivered to Seattle and California points. A string of 1,160 head of mostly choice 113-pound fall-shorn lambs sold at \$16.50 f.o.b. feedlot. Around 500 head of good and choice shorn slaughter lambs with number one pelts sold at \$16.50 to \$17 delivered to Portland. A string of 650 head of good and choice shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.50, with a few wooled going at \$17 to \$17.50, delivered to Portland.

Mid-December: Some two loads of mostly choice 100-to 108-pound slaughter lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$18.25 for San Francisco delivery, while two loads of the same grade and weight with number three pelts sold at \$17.75 for Seattle delivery. A band of 1,000 head good and choice slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.50 on shorn and \$17 on wooled offerings. A string of 570 head choice 108-pound shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.50 with number one pelts. A band of 1,800 head choice 100-to 105-pound slaughter lambs with number one to three pelts sold at \$17.75 to \$18. Two loads went at \$17.75 for Seattle delivery and the balance sold at \$18 for San Francisco delivery.

TEXAS

Early December: Sheep and lamb trading remained extremely slow in the Southwest. A few loads of slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.50 while several strings of feeders moved at \$15 to \$17.

Ewes: Breeding ewe trade was very quiet. Some solid-mouthed ewes bred for December and January lambing were quoted at \$15 to \$16 per head. There was insufficient quantities of yearling ewes to quote. A few ewe lambs were reportedly offered at 20 cents per pound without finding takers.

UTAH

Early December: Scattered loads of good to mostly choice wooled slaughter lambs weighing 105 pounds and down sold at \$17 to \$17.50, with odd loads going at \$18. A few loads of around

117-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.25.

Mid-December: Some five loads of good and choice 105-pound wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17.50 while four loads of high good and choice 100-to 110-pound slaughter lambs with number one pelts sold at \$17. One load of good and choice with the number one pelts sold at \$16.75.

WASHINGTON

Early December: A Moses Lake lamb pool of 375 head choice 100-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$17 on a wooled basis and \$16.50 on a shorn basis. Some lambs in the pool weighing 100 to 130 pounds were docked \$1 to \$2 for excess weight. Around 79 head of good and choice 90-pound feeder lambs sold at \$13 to \$14.25. A band of 550 head of 95-pound feeder lambs sold at \$15.25 to \$16. A string of 1,000 head of mostly choice 105-110 pounds shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$18.25 for San Francisco delivery.

Mid-December: A string of 300 head of good to mostly choice wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$16 while three loads of choice 105-pound slaughter lambs with number two pelts sold at \$18.25 for San Francisco delivery. Two loads of good to mostly choice 100-to 107-pound slaughter lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$16 to \$16.50 while 250 head of comparable grade and pelt sold on 115-pound weight basis at \$14.25, and 75 head of 125 pounders averaged \$13.75. A string of 700 head of mostly choice 107-to 108-pound slaughter lambs with number two pelts sold at \$18.25 for San Francisco delivery.

WYOMING

Early December: A load of good to choice 100-pound wooled slaughter lambs were delivered to Denver at \$18.25. Several strings of slaughter lambs coming directly off pasture sold at \$15.50.

Ewes: A string of 300 good slaughter ewes sold at \$5.

Violence at Wilson Plant

VIOLENCE at a striking Wilson & Company plant in Minnesota broke out early in December and put the community under martial law.

Negotiations between management and union representatives, which were suspended on October 29, resumed in Chicago on December 17. The union is represented by two or three persons from each of the company's seven struck plants. Wilson and Company has six negotiators.

Freight Rate News

Rule 24

At the meeting of the Western Trunk Lines Freight Traffic Managers Committee on December 9, 1959, their previous decision in connection with Rule 24 pertaining to follow-lot cars in wool shipments was reconsidered. The committee had previously voted to retain Rule 24 increasing the minimum weight provision of the follow car from 6,000 to 15,000 pounds.

This action was opposed by the NWGA and others, and as a compromise the Traffic Managers Committee amended its prior action to provide that the minimum weight limit in the overflow car be 10,000 pounds. Effective date of the new regulation has not yet been announced.

Reduced Wool Rates

REDUCED rail rates will go into effect on January 7 on carload shipments of grease wool in bags or bales from Utah common points to Portland and Vancouver.

The new rates will be \$1.20 per hundredweight on shipments with a 24,000 pound minimum and \$1 per hundredweight on shipments with a 40,000 pound minimum. The old rate was \$1.67 per hundredweight with a 24,000 pound minimum.

New rates on wool shipments from certain Nevada points will also go into effect on January 7 as follows: from Elko, \$1.10 per hundredweight, 24,000 pound minimum; from Wells, 90 cents per hundredweight, 40,000 pound minimum; from Winnemucca, \$1.05 per hundredweight, 24,000 pound minimum and 85 cents per hundredweight, 40,000 pound minimum.

The Promise of Our Public Lands

ON November 28, 1959, H. E. Glascock, Jr., Forest Counsel of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association in Portland, Oregon, made an excellent talk before the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League and the Young Outdoor Oregonians Conference.

Speaking on "The Promise of Our Public Lands," Mr. Glascock told the conservationists that it is the respon-

sibility of every citizen to understand the role of public lands in building a better America. "Practical conservation groups like your own . . ." he stated, "are in a particularly good position to aid in this understanding. They can teach that the conservation of natural resources is their wise use; that, while outdoor museums are important and needed too, they must not be overdone or they will sharply curtail the flow of benefits from public lands and, in the process, threaten the very permanence of all such dedications."

Mr. Glascock further stated that "there can be no conservation without use, no life without renewal. . . . Outdoor beauty to continue does not have to exclude Man from the scene. It can well be argued that Man, after all, is a natural animal, or at the very least, a part of the earth and its community of life."

Screwworm Regulation Changes

SHIPPING restrictions on movement of farm animals from Florida into other States, imposed because of the screwworm, have been lifted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a result of progress in the Southeast in eradicating this destructive parasite of livestock.

USDA also announced that shipping requirements for livestock moving from California, New Mexico, and Arizona into the Southeast eradication area will now apply on a year-round basis, rather than on a seven-month basis, because a recent survey has confirmed that the screwworm overwinters in these three Western States.

Year-round regulation will continue to apply to livestock movements from Texas and Louisiana into the Southeast eradication area, which includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

Full-scale eradication efforts that involved the release of millions of sexually sterile screwworm flies over the Southeast were begun in July 1958. Regulations regarding livestock movement first became effective in September 1958, to prevent interstate spread of the pest and to facilitate the Federal-States eradication program then underway in the Southeast.

The regulations specify that no livestock infested with screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose. Livestock owners who intend to ship animals into the eradication area should contact their State or Federal veterinarian for details concerning requirements for shipment.

Livestock Barter Plans

Developed in Colombia

COLOMBIA is developing a large scale plan to expand its livestock and meat industry. A major part of this plan is to barter coffee for livestock. Agreements covering such arrangements have been made with Great Britain, Finland, France, and the Netherlands and Spain. On November 10 some 1,000 head of Romney Marsh sheep—200 purebred ewes and 800 head high-quality breeding ewes—were shipped to Colombia from New Haven, England.

As stated in the November WOOL GROWER, Colombia also will purchase 3,000 head of Romney Marsh, Corriedale and Rambouillet sheep and a number of Angora goats in the United States. Since the United States is not listed as signing a barter agreement, it is assumed that these will be cash purchases rather than coffee trades.

The first shipment of cattle under the barter arrangement was also from England. It consisted of 120 Red Polls, including 24 high quality bulls.

A Message from President

Josendal

THE recent publicity and orders from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare give great concern to all of us in the livestock industry. It becomes very apparent to us that we can not be too careful as producers in following directions for use of implants, food additives or insecticides. All of these have been carefully checked both by the Food and Drug Administration and by the chemical manufacturers themselves. Careful instructions for use are always given, and anyone in doubt can consult his County Agent as to the proper use. We as producers have an obligation to use extreme caution in following directions in applying insecticides and in the use of food additives or implants.

—Harold Josendal, President
National Wool Growers Association

Don't forget to make your convention reservations NOW. Use the handy blank on page 1.

Lamb Import Hearings . . .

(Continued from page 16.)

tional Lamb Feeders convention and discussed methods of procedure in connection with the Tariff Commission case.

Assistance from many sources will be necessary to make the proper presentation at the March hearings. Such assistance is already showing up. President Josendal met with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Assistant Secretary Miller early in December and was informed then that the Foreign Agricultural Service had been instructed by the USDA to assemble all possible facts on the question of lamb and mutton imports.

Governor George D. Clyde of Utah, on December 4, conferred with Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah; Hugh W. Colton of Vernal, president of the Utah Cattlemen's Association; Don Clyde, immediate past NWGA president and current ASPC president, and Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh of the NWGA. The outcome of that conference was that Governor Clyde agreed to write immediately to Secretary of Agriculture Benson urging him to employ all the means in his power to bring relief to the import situation.

Governor Clyde also said he would appoint a State-wide committee to prepare testimony and exhibits to be presented to the U. S. Tariff Commission at the March 22 hearing.

Similar assistance undoubtedly will be secured from other Governors of sheep raising and feeding States.

Support from Congressional delegations from such States has already been received, and will undoubtedly continue throughout the investigation.

Sheepmen will lay further plans for their part in the investigation and hearing at their 95th annual convention at San Antonio, January 24 to 27.

New Market News folder

A new 8-page folder entitled "Market News Service on Livestock, Meats, Wool" has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Designed to acquaint producers and others with the various reports and services available to them, the new folder describes briefly all phases of the livestock market news reporting work.

Single copies may be obtained free by writing the Marketing Information Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

Stilbestrol Banned In Poultry

STEPS were taken on December 10 by Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to stop the use of diethylstilbestrol in raising poultry.

Decision to take this action came after tests over a considerable period of time revealed residues of the drug in the skins, livers and kidneys, but not in the white or dark meat of slaughtered birds, and that the drug had induced cancer when fed to test animals over a prolonged period of time.

The steps taken by Mr. Flemming, both voluntary, included a request that authorized manufacturers of stilbestrol for use in the poultry industry immediately suspend the sale of the product, and that representatives of the poultry industry and the retail food industry arrange for the immediate discontinuance of the sale of treated birds to consumers. The Government is buying all treated birds.

Only about one percent of the nation's poultry, mainly caponettes, have been treated with stilbestrol. Permission to use stilbestrol pellets in poultry was granted on January 30, 1947. At that time it was believed no significant residues of the drug would remain in the edible parts of treated birds.

While stilbestrol has been used in both the beef cattle and sheep industries, assurance has been given that beef, mutton, or lamb of treated animals can be safely used. On this point, Mr.

Flemming's December 10 release states:

"Commissioner of Food and Drugs, George P. Lerrick, has advised me that no residues of the chemical have been found in beef, mutton, or lamb. Stilbestrol is not used in hogs. The American people, therefore, can purchase beef, mutton, lamb, and pork—and with the voluntary actions described in this statement can also purchase poultry—with the assurance that such foods contain no detectable residue of stilbestrol."

It is estimated that 80 to 85 percent of the beef cattle are now fed on feed containing stilbestrol. Permission to market stilbestrol as an additive to the feed of beef cattle was granted in 1954. Evidence submitted with the application, Mr. Flemming states, showed "no detectable residues in the meat of animals when the treated feed was withdrawn 48 hours prior to slaughter, as called for in the directions." A year later the implanting of stilbestrol pellets in the ears of beef cattle was permitted, providing the stated direction for use that the ear be not used as food for man or animal is followed.

The use of stilbestrol for addition to the feed of sheep was permitted in 1957; the implanting of pellets in the ears of sheep, in October 1959. The ears are discarded.

No New Disease Strain, Tests Reveal

AS reported in the November NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, outbreaks of pizzle rot and foot rot occurred in the first shipment of live lambs from Australia while they were quarantined in San Diego, California.

At the insistence of the National Wool Growers Association and the California Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture undertook extensive laboratory tests of specimens from these infected sheep to determine whether any new strain of disease had been introduced into this country. The laboratory examinations were made at the USDA laboratory at Ames, Iowa.

The final laboratory report revealed that these outbreaks were caused by an infection *Corynebacterium pyogenes*, which is common in domestic livestock and wildlife in this country and is found in abscess formations or closed wound infections.

Confirmation of the laboratory findings of the USDA was established in cooperation with faculty members of the Veterinary Bacteriology Division, Iowa State University at Ames.

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

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Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
KAISER, A. C. (AL)
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Salem, Utah
MARKLEY, JACK
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
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Vernal, Utah
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
POWELL, A. W.
Sisseton, South Dakota
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
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Junction City, Oregon

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OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah

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Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Carey, Idaho
LINFORD, A. R.
Raymond, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

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BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E.
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Plainview, Texas
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LAIDLAW, FRED M.
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MOON, MYRTHEN N.
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OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.
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Meat Inspection and Lamb Grading

UNFORTUNATELY when Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced that lamb grading would be suspended for one year commencing January 4, 1960, many consumers got the idea that the inspection of lamb meat by the USDA was being eliminated. To correct this confusion, the NWGA sent out a statement from President Harold Josendaal on December 14 to over 170 newspapers, periodicals, radio stations and other channels of communication.

"The suspension of lamb and mutton grading," President Josendaal stated, "will actually give the consumer a better product." He expressed the opinion that the consuming public would be pleased with the quality of lamb available to them, as actually there would be less fat and waste.

The release also stated that meat trade officials at both the retail and wholesale levels had announced they were working very hard to set up policies which will "protect the consumer and bring about a smooth transition period. At retailer and wholesaler levels vigorous effort is being made by meat merchandising firms to establish their own high quality brands of lamb. With this enthusiastic effort to establish high quality brand ratings, the consumer can be assured of getting high quality lamb at the meat market."

President Don Clyde of the American Sheep Producers Council, in a release distributed from Denver, also hastened to tell housewives that the "suspension of Federal lamb grading has nothing whatever to do with Federal inspection of meats, which will be continued for lamb as well as other meats," and give assurance that "the housewife is buying good, wholesome meat."

N. Z. Deficiency Payments

ON December 6, 1959, New Zealand eliminated the deficiency payment of 2.63 cents per pound on all exports of lamb. The New Zealand Export Prices Committee had declared this deficiency payment on all lambs killed for export in October and November. The payments are declared if in any week the f.o.b. value of meat falls below minimum guarantee levels. The deficiency payment is equal to the difference between the two values.

The NWGA has been informed by the New Zealand Meat Producers Board that the fund from which these payments are made was built up during the war years when a system of stabilization was in operation. Farm incomes were stabilized along with wages and other incomes and proceeds over and above stabilized prices were retained and credited to a "Meat Industry Reserve Account." The New Zealand Meat Producers Board advises that this is the producers own money and is not a Government subsidy. "It is available," they state, "to be used for the benefit of the industry and in particular to cushion any sudden price falls while corresponding adjustments take place in other prices and costs."

USDA Issues New Scrapie Regulations

ON December 8, 1959, the U. S. Department of Agriculture filed notice in the Federal Register that it would put into effect certain regulations to protect domestic sheep producers against the further spread of scrapie from imports of Canadian sheep into the United States.

The regulations provide that sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian government stating that (1) such animals have been in-

spected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of scrapie and of any other communicable disease; (2) as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) as far as can be determined scrapie has not existed on any premises on which such sheep or goats were located during the 42 months immediately prior to shipment to the United States; (4) each of such animals is not the progeny or a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie; and (5) as far as it has been possible to determine, each of such animals is not a sheep or goat that would have been slaughtered under the current Canadian scrapie eradication program had that program been in effect since April, 1957.

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1960 Price List On Request

Packers Suggest . . .

(Continued from page 18.)

they were going to get together and face up to the fact that they are not producing, at lower costs, what the consumer wants. He felt what little research is being done is all going in different directions with no definite

plan. This criticism was challenged by Mr. Stratton who contended that the producer is making forward steps in producing the right type of lamb, but he felt a definite breed has to be established before any real progress can be made. He called attention to the fact that there is a variance in the type of carcass preferred by colleges and the type preferred by consumers.

Mr. Stiven felt that sheepmen should strive to increase lambing percentages and produce lighter carcasses. Under existing range conditions in the West, Mr. Josendal said, it is extremely difficult to increase lambing percentages unless expensive methods are utilized which would only add to production costs.

It was generally agreed, however, that a thorough evaluation of the sheep industry would be valuable and that a coordinated research program could steer U. S. sheepmen in the same direction, thereby helping the entire industry. The Sheep & Wool Research Advisory Committee, it was reported by Mr. Josendal, is directing its attention this year to improving the quality of lamb and wool in order to help the U. S. sheepman produce a product superior to anything else the world over.

manufactured wool products and recommended that in instances where adverse effects are felt tariffs be increased and quotas established sufficient to protect American wool manufacturers; urged the President of the United States to assist the domestic wool manufacturing industry by continuing the Geneva Wool Fabric Reservation.

Strongly opposed any action, legislative or otherwise, that would weaken the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act; asked that enforcement of the act be improved; urged the Federal Trade Commission to vigorously oppose all laws applicable to inflammable materials and fabrics; urged Congress to enact legislation strengthening laws pertaining to fibers.

Commended the Governor and State Livestock Sanitary Board for their imposition of an embargo on Canadian sheep in an effort to protect the sheep industry from introduction of scrapie.

Asked the President of the association to appoint a committee of three to study the problem of sheep valuation and assessment for tax purposes, said committee to report their findings to the Board of Directors for their consideration and action.

Opposed bills to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System under provisions as presently being considered.

Opposed establishment of regulations by the Bureau of Land Management relative to posting signs on BLM lands to indicate their access for recreational purposes.

Supported the work of the Joint Committee of the Montana Wool Growers Association, Montana Stockgrowers Association, Montana Education Association and the Montana Association of State Grazing Districts in making a comprehensive study and appraisal of the actual value of grazing land owned by the State before any change is made in the use of the established formula pertaining to rentals on such land.

Recommended that the Statewide Cooperative Predator Control Program be continued on its present basis and requested that all operators continue their contributions at the present level.

Stated that a well-coordinated program is absolutely necessary to utilize properly the limited funds available for lamb promotion and advertising by the American Sheep Producers Council and that there is apparently no well-coordinated program of lamb promotion under the direction of the National Auxiliary, therefore requested that the ASPC Board of Directors retain all funds for lamb promotion in a well-coordinated program of the ASPC.

Expressed appreciation to the Montana Wool Laboratory, Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory and the Department of Animal Industry and Range Management for continued programs benefiting the sheep industry and pledged support and cooperation for the continuation and improvement of this vital work.

Urged every purchaser of wool in Montana to cooperate in the dues deduction program by making the deduction at the time of purchase and urged every producer to cooperate by paying his dues in this manner; commended those firms and individual buyers who have aided in this program.

Requested Board of Directors to continue negotiations with railroads serving Montana looking toward further rate reductions and to take any appropriate action to help railroads remove handicaps of outmoded laws and regulations which stand in the way of better service and cheaper transportation.

Thanked all those contributing to the success of the convention.

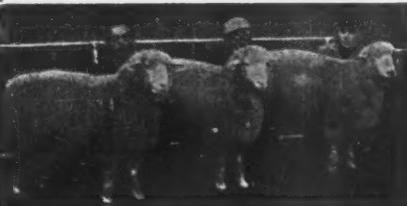
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Oleen Esplin, Acting Secretary

Montana Resolutions . . .

(Continued from page 24.)

Instructed officers to investigate the feasibility of having legislation introduced in 1960 for the extension of the National Wool Act; requested that act be renewed without a specified expiration date but that the production limit apply; opposed any change in Section 708 of the act pertaining to advertising and promotion of wool and lamb.

Voted to forcefully support the NWGA in urging U. S. Tariff Commission to invoke realistic tariffs and import quotas on lamb and mutton; requested the Montana Congressional delegation to actively support this cause.

Opposed movements to reduce tariffs on

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| Souder's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING | 5.00 |
| Seider's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA | 7.50 |
| Steddon & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 7.50 |
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Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending December 21, 1959.

Precipitation of significant amounts fell over the southern half of the country east of the Rocky Mountains this past week. Moisture supplies were improved in the area, benefiting winter grazing crops and the cured grasses of the southern Great Plains. However, heavy snows in New Mexico caused considerable hardship for livestock men as feed supplies had to be airlifted to stranded herds in some instances, but most of the livestock weathered the storm in good shape. The Far Northwest was the only other area of the country to receive appreciable amounts of moisture.

Weekly temperatures, which were sharply above normal over much of the Nation, helped hold supplemental feeding at a low level, and the condition of livestock up. Current forage needs were largely obtained from fields. The retarded winter grazing crops of the Southeast were boosted by seasonably mild temperatures and are providing increased grazing. Small grains also were making some growth in the Great Plains as far north as Nebraska, and early-seeded fields are providing good grazing. Extremely mild December weather continued in the northern Great Plains resulting in further savings of stored feed supplies. In the southwestern drought area conditions remained relatively unchanged as precipitation was negligible, and available forage remains at a low level.

CALIFORNIA

Livermore, Alameda County
December 14, 1959

We have no natural green feed on our ranges on account of dry weather and have had to do heavy supplemental feeding.

The sheep flocks in the area are in fairly good condition considering the range situation.

Baled hay is currently selling at from \$25 to \$30 a ton. As a concentrate, we feed our sheep chopped mixed oat-vetch and alfalfa with molasses mixed. This costs approximately \$30 a ton.

Our breeding season is from June to September. We bred about three to

five percent more ewes this season than last.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes sold earlier at \$26 to \$35.

We have not been bothered with predators in this general area.

—Weldon L. Craig

Klamath, Del Norte County
December 11, 1959

We have had frost these last few weeks which has not helped our operation in general. The forage on our winter range is in poor condition. We are badly in need of moisture. Our rainfall is about five inches short this year.

We have had to do some supplemental feeding. The price of alfalfa hay is \$46 a ton. During the winter we feed our sheep Purina Salt Mix which costs around \$76 a ton.

Our breeding season is the last part of July. Some of my ewes, however, were bred at a later date.

We are feeding some lambs this winter.

The herder situation in our part of the country is good.

We have had trouble with bobcats, bears and dogs due to more logging roads in this area. There are very few coyotes in our area.

—Larry Crivelli

Live Oak, Sutter County
December 7, 1959

We have not had many predators in our area this year because special efforts have been made to control them.

Our breeding season is from June to November. About the same number of ewes have been bred this year as last.

We are feeding some lambs this winter.

We carried over about the same number of ewe lambs this fall as a year ago.

Some supplemental feeding has been done. Baled alfalfa hay is currently selling at \$22 to \$25. These prices are about the same as last year's.

Our weather has been very dry and windy and has not helped our operations any. The forage on our winter range is poor. In fact, we have hardly any feed on these ranges.

Our flocks are in average condition at present.

—S. H. Counts

Manchester, Mendocino County
December 8, 1959

This is our 81st day without rain here in this part of California. Believe me, things are getting pretty dry. Water is getting low, although the sheep in this particular area are looking good.

We are tagging at present and are getting ready for lambing which will start about the 20th of this month.

The fat and feeder lamb situation in California is not very good at present. We are selling our fat ewe lambs at \$18 for slaughter.

—W. P. Rickard

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COLORADO

Ignacio, LaPlata County
December 10, 1959

It has been clear for the last few weeks. While conditions are generally good, we will need a storm soon.

Our sheep are in good condition. We winter them at the ranch. We have done some supplemental feeding. We use V-22 Ranchway at an approximate cost of \$83 per ton. Baled hay costs \$25 per ton here.

Our breeding season commenced November 10. We added 125 ewe lambs to our breeding flock. We also carried over about twice as many ewe lambs as a year ago.

We have not been bothered too much with predators. However, dogs have started to give trouble in nearby areas.

—G. A. Payne

Craig, Moffat County
December 10, 1959

During the winter, I feed my sheep corn and dehydrated alfalfa pellets. The pellets cost around \$60 and the corn \$50.

Alfalfa hay has been selling at \$20 to \$25 per ton.

It has been dry these last few weeks. We need rain or snow badly. The forage on the winter range is pretty short due to the drought we had last winter and during the summer. Our sheep are not doing as well as they should. That they are in pretty good condition is due to the fact that they came off the high country in good shape. As yet we have not done any supplemental feeding.

Our breeding season usually begins about November 25. I believe the number of ewes bred this season will be about the same as a year ago. We kept about the same number of ewe lambs for replacements as a year ago.

There have been a few sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes at \$23 to \$27. Whitefaced crossbreds have been bringing \$25 to \$30.

There have been more predators here this year; I think the drought made them harder to catch.

I would surely like to see the lamb market get stronger.

—John Peroulis

Ignacio, LaPlata County
December 10, 1959

Baled hay is selling at \$20 to \$30 a ton here and loose hay at \$15 to \$20.

During the winter our sheep are fed

V-22 Ranchway, commercial. This cost \$83 per ton, f.o.b. the ranch.

We carried over a few more ewe lambs this year.

Our breeding season runs from November 10 to December 10. We bred about 10 percent more ewes this year.

Sheep flocks in our area are in fair condition at this time.

The herder situation in this section of the country is fair.

Due to dry weather, the prospects are poor for irrigation water next year. The forage on the winter range is dry.

We have not been bothered with too many predators this year. Our only trouble is with local Indian dogs attacking our flocks.

—E. W. Parry

IDAHO

Paul, Minidoka County
December 16, 1959

The weather has been cold and dry, and the forage on winter ranges is in poor condition. However, the condition of our sheep flocks is good at this time. We run our sheep on the farm and thus far have not done any supplemental feeding. When necessary during the winter, I feed them home-grown oats and wheat. Alfalfa hay when baled is priced at \$25 a ton.

I think the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is doing a good job.

—Joe Avelar

Gooding, Gooding County
December 14, 1959

Since the September rains, the weather has been mild and dry. I think it has been several years since we have had the forage we have this year.

Most of the sheep are in good condition. We feed our sheep mostly grains during the winter. They cost about \$2 per hundred. However, as yet we have done no supplemental feeding. Baled hay is currently selling at \$24 to \$26 a ton.

Our breeding flock is about the same size as last year. The breeding season in this area extends from about the middle of August to December 1. I do not believe as many ewe lambs were kept this fall for replacements as a year ago.

At present we have sufficient herdsmen, but this is only a temporary situation.

Coyotes and other predators are much more numerous this year. I do not know the reason for this.

—George Arkoosh

The National Wool Grower

Rupert, Minidoka County
December 9, 1959

We started our breeding operations December 1, and bred about the same number of ewes as we did last year.

Our weather has been cool and clear. The nice weather has enabled me to do a lot of fall work.

The forage on our winter range is dry.

The flocks are generally in good condition. We have been feeding a mixed grain which we raise. Baled hay costs \$25 a ton.

During the fall months, whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes sold at \$24 to \$28.

Dogs give us quite a lot of trouble in our farm flocks.

—Garth Atwood

MONTANA

Roundup, Musselshell County
December 14, 1959

Our breeding season started in November. We bred about the same number of ewes this year as last.

Our weather has been fair these last few weeks. The forage on the winter range is in good condition and so are the flocks.

Baled alfalfa hay is currently selling at \$25 to \$30 per ton.

The predators have been less numerous in our area this year.

—Ivy Eliasson

Albion, Albion County
December 10, 1959

During the fall, crossbred yearling ewes sold from \$18 to \$24.

We do not use herders as we run our sheep on fenced pastures.

Coyotes and other predators are less numerous this year as we are on a 1080 program and also hunt by airplane, which has proved very effective.

Our weather has been very nice and warm and has been very favorable towards operations in general.

The forage on the winter range is excellent. We had a little snow on this range which made it very good for grazing. I would say that the sheep are in very good condition.

I have been feeding a little ear corn to my ewes. This corn is hard to get this year and costs \$40 a ton at the ranch. Loose hay is not available here, but baled hay is selling at \$35 a ton.

We are keeping the same number of ewe lambs as we did last year. Breed-

ing operations will start about December 25. We are breeding about 1,000 more ewes this year than last; also wintering 500 ewe lambs.

—Chester Emerson

Dillon, Beaverhead County
December 10, 1959

We have had good weather these last few weeks which has helped our feed. The forage on our winter range is fair.

The sheep flocks in our area are in good condition. I feed a 20 percent protein cube in the winter. They cost around \$80 a ton. Baled alfalfa hay is priced at \$20 to \$22; loose hay, from \$18 to \$20 a ton.

We carried over about the same number of ewe lambs as last year.

—Kenneth Eliasson



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WOOL

NORTH DAKOTA

Bowman, Bowman County
December 10, 1959

In our area, loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 to \$25. Baled hay is moving at \$25 to \$40 a ton.

We use soy bean pellets as a supplement. It costs us \$85 per ton. As yet it has not been necessary to do any feeding.

Our breeding season started about October 15. We bred about 15 more ewes plus some ewe feeder lambs held over from last year.

We are feeding some lambs this winter.

There have been a few sales of yearling ewes, both fine-wooled and white-faced crossbreds, at \$16.50 to \$23.

The very good weather of the past few weeks has allowed us to graze our sheep, thus saving hay and grass.

The forage on our winter range is very good. I have 109 feeder lambs and they, along with the breeding ewes, are getting fat on grazing alone. So far, we have had to do very little supplemental feeding.

We do not use herders in our section of the country.

There have been more predators in this region lately. The hunting that is done does not keep numbers down. Last spring we lost some lambs from fox attacks.

—Raymond Puckett

Hettinger, Adams County
December 10, 1959

We have quite a lot of foxes here. They have been reported as taking lambs during lambing time. Sheepmen in our area have a predator control program and pay bounties, so coyotes have been about cleaned out. The use of poison, the work of a State trapper, and the use of airplanes locally have accomplished the job.

We have no problem with herders in this locality as all our sheep are under fence.

There have been some sales of crossbred yearling ewes at around \$20.

Our weather has been warm and dry these past few weeks. This has helped save our feed. The forage on the winter range is short on account of a dry growing season, but of good quality.

The sheep flocks in our area are in good condition considering the dry summer. We have not done any supplemental feeding as yet, but will start soon. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton and loose hay is going

The National Wool Grower

at \$20 per ton. We are feeding a few replacement ewes this winter.

During the winter we feed range cubes that cost around \$72 a ton.

Our breeding season started November 25. About the same number of ewes have been bred as in previous years. Fewer ewe lambs were carried over last fall than a year ago on account of the drought.

—Cecil Randall

OREGON

Keating, Baker County
December 10, 1959

The weather has been very good the last few weeks. September and October rains gave us the best green feed in years. Winter range forage is in excellent condition, but as it is getting colder, we will soon have to start feeding pellets on the range. We use a molasses beet pulp pellet that costs \$35 a ton. In this county we have to be on feedlots in January. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$18 to \$22 a ton; baled it is bringing \$22 to \$27.

No ewe lambs were carried over in this county. There also has been no increase in our breeding flocks. The flocks are bred during October.

Sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes were made in October at \$28. Cross-bred (whitefaced) yearlings sold at \$23 to \$29, but are cheaper now.

Coyotes are on the increase here. It seems that the 1080 poison control method is not so effective as formerly.

—James Weber

TEXAS

Brady, McCulloch County
December 10, 1959

Our breeding season started September 20. We bred more ewes than a year ago. We also kept more ewe lambs last fall for replacements.

We are now feeding P.V.M. as a supplement. It costs \$130 per ton. The price of baled alfalfa hay is currently \$35 a ton. The cold weather of the past few weeks has slowed up the growth of small grains. Winter range forage is rather good, except for the cold. We also need some rain.

The flocks are in good condition.

We do not use herders in this part of the country.

Coyotes have not been quite so numerous. I think this is due to the fact that we have a Government trapper in McCulloch County.

—Dutton & Company

Voca, McCulloch County
December 14, 1959

We have had good weather the last

few weeks. Range forage is good for this time of year and the sheep flocks are in good shape.

We have not increased our breeding bands but did keep about the usual number of ewe lambs last fall for replacements.

Baled alfalfa hay is priced at \$40 a ton.

Predators are more numerous in this section. As far as I know, however, they have not been attacking the flocks.

—Jack E. Edmiston

UTAH

Manti, Sanpete County
December 9, 1959

The very dry weather of the past months has made it necessary to start feeding three months earlier. Forage on the winter range is in very poor condition and so are the sheep.

The price of baled hay is \$30 a ton.

Our breeding season extends from December 10 to February 1. Ten per-

cent fewer ewes are being bred than last year. We kept about the same number of ewe lambs as a year ago.

—David A. Shand

Spring City, Sanpete County

December 9, 1959

Our breeding flocks are about the same size as a year ago, and we are carrying over about the usual number of ewe lambs.

The sheep are in fair condition, despite the fact that the winter range is dry and poor. We feed our sheep home-grown oats and barley during the winter. This feed would net us \$2.50 per hundred if we were selling it. The current price of baled alfalfa hay is \$25 to \$30 a ton.

Coyotes and bobcats are more numerous. Some of the ranchers in this area have joined together and hired a trapper. We pay him \$10 a head on the coyotes and bobcats he catches.

—David L. Sorenson

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WASHINGTON

Endicott, Whitman County
December 10, 1959

Coyotes are becoming quite numerous in this area. We have no State Game Department men located here. Therefore, nothing is being done about eradicating these predators. They have been attacking the flocks to some extent. By next spring, this could become a serious problem.

We have been having cool and frosty mornings with a low of 15 degrees.

We have no range in this area, strictly farm flocks. They are in excellent condition. The going price on baled hay is \$25 per ton.

Our breeding season is from August 15 to November 10.

—Cecil Storment

WYOMING

LaBarge, Lincoln County
December 10, 1959

We have had nice, but dry weather recently. We need moisture. At present we are having to haul water. Sheep flocks are in good condition, however. We have not done any supplemental feeding yet. When necessary we feed corn. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 a ton.

Our breeding season started December 10. We will breed about the same number of ewes as last year. We also did not increase the number of ewe lambs to be held for replacements.

The herder situation in this locality is not very good.

Trappers are doing a good job in cutting down the numbers of coyotes and other predators.

—Newt Sims

Pavillion, Fremont County
December 13, 1959

We kept a larger number of ewe lambs this fall than a year ago. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of ewes bred.

Some recent sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes have been made at \$17.50 to \$22.50, depending on size.

Coyotes and other predators are less numerous, due, I think, to the predatory animal control work in this area. Dogs, however, seem to be the biggest threat to sheep flocks. Several flocks have been attacked by dogs this fall.

The weather has been warm and clear these last few weeks, reducing the feed bill.

Winter range forage is very poor in the Riverton area due to the summer and fall drought. Most range sheep have been brought into irrigated valleys for the winter and are in good condition.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 in the field. Loose hay is moving at \$17.20. We have done some supplemental feeding with alfalfa hay this year.

—Walter C. Schmuck

Advertisers in this issue are:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Camp Wagons | |
| Ahlander Manufacturing Company..... | 52 |
| W. E. Madsen & Sons Manufacturing Company..... | 6 |
| Equipment and Supplies | |
| California Stockmen's Supply Company..... | 49 |
| Drench Gun | 47 |
| Jaxon Crook | 47 |
| Ketchum Company..... | 47 |
| Sheep Shearer's Merchandise & Commission Company | 45 |
| Feeds | |
| Nicholas International, Ltd. | 3 |
| Solar Salt | 46 |
| Finance | |
| Producers Livestock Loan Company..... | 8 |
| Utah Livestock Production Credit Association..... | 52 |
| Marketing Agencies | |
| John Clay and Company..... | 52 |
| Denver Union Stock Yard Company..... | 3rd Cover |
| Producers Livestock Marketing Association..... | 48 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Gunter Hotel | 4 |
| Sheepmen's Books | 46 |
| Railroads | |
| Union Pacific | 7 |
| Remedies | |
| O. M. Franklin Serum Company..... | 9 |
| Wool | |
| Draper and Company | 50 |
| R. C. Elliott | 51 |
| Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company | 50 |
| Marriner & Company, Inc. | 50 |
| Munro Kincaid Mottla, Inc. | 51 |
| Pacific Wool Growers | 9 |
| Pendleton Woolen Mills | 5 |
| The Top Company | 49 |
| SHEEP | |
| Columbias | |
| Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America.. | 46 |
| Crossbreds | |
| Cunningham Sheep Company | 2nd Cover |
| Hampshires | |
| American Hampshire Sheep Association | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Breeders' Directory | 44 |
| Rambouillet | |
| American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association.. | 5 |
| Cunningham Sheep Company | 2nd Cover |
| Shows and Sales | |
| National Ram Sale | 4th Cover |
| Suffolks | |
| American Suffolk Sheep Society | 45 |

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